NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Homestead Bill in the House—Probable Defeat of the French Spoliation Bill.

Report of Secretary Cobb in Favor of an Increase of the Tariff.

Caucus of Democratic Members of the House Opposed to an Increase.

Col. Black Not Appointed Governor of Nebraska—The President's Private Advices from Spain—The English and French Intervention at Vera Cruz, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Secretary COBB has been waiting to receive the returns for January before answering the House resolutions calling for his opinion as to the sufficiency of the revenue to meet the Government expenses. These returns are now in, and the Secretary's answer will be communicated to Congress on Thursday morning.

He adheres strictly to the position taken in his Annual Report, and says that an increase in the Tariff is absolutely essential, or another large loan. He repudiates the rumors, whether emanating from his subordinates or otherwise, that he is opposed to interfering with the present Tariff. He approves of Major PHELPS' bill, with the single exception of the fifty per cent. duty on brandies. This he objects to as bad policy, tending, as it will, in the opinion of the Secretary, to cripple our trade with France. The proposed duty of twenty per cent. on coarse wools he approves of, as well as other changes which I have heretofore mentioned.

It was thought in Cabinet meeting to-day that Mr. COBB's answer would obviate the necessity for a special Message.

The Anti-Increase-of-the-Tariff Caucus is now in session in Representative Hall.

The *States* this evening publishes a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, dated Feb., 1852, urging economy in the public expenditures. He then said:

"These expenditures have now reached the enormous sum of *fifty millions* of dollars per annum, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of Democracy, may, in a few years, reach *one hundred millions*."

The expenditures during the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration come within three millions of the latter sum.

On dit—Letters from Central America announce a matrimonial engagement between Miss OUSELEY and a young English nobleman, now Lieutenant on board the English war-steamer *Valorous*. Sir WILLIAM was proceeding rapidly in his negotiations with Nicaragua, and hoped soon to return to London.

Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, of your City, is a guest at the White House.

The recent announcement of the appointment of Colonel BLACK, now United States Judge in Nebraska, to be Governor of that Territory, was premature. There is no doubt that it was contemplated at one time, but the nomination has been withheld for some reason, and it is now said may not be made at all.

I have good reason to believe that while the President reports to Congress that he has no official correspondence tending to show the possibility of acquiring Cuba by purchase, he is privately endeavoring to have it understood that he has private information to the effect that there is very good reason to anticipate the successful negotiation of a treaty to that end.

The story circulating is that the President has in his possession the names of quite a number of members of the Spanish Cortes—some of them gentlemen of great influence—who favor the sale of Cuba as a wise measure of Spanish policy, and are quite desirous that the subject should be discussed in the United States, with a view to having arguments prerented which shall give them a basis to stand upon in breaking ground in behalf of the sale.

How the President became possessed of such information as this, provided it is "reliable," it is difficult to conceive. Probably there is nothing of it, more than the speculations of our accomplished and astute Minister at Madrid—the Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE.

It is further claimed that the Pope favors the sale of Cuba to the United States, for the reason that the Church among us has a life and active vitality unknown to Spain or her colony, which he believes would be infused into the Church in Cuba, if that island is brought under the sway of the American Union.

The recent intervention in the domestic policy of Mexico by the British and French Admirals, at Vera Cruz, excites much remark in political circles here, and is viewed by many with much apprehension, because of their belief that it is the entering wedge of a general intervention by European Powers, in direct antagonism with the American policy.

The matter has been laid before Mr. BUCHANAN, who merely responds with an expression of disbelief that England or France has any intention of intervening. It is surmised by some, however, that the course of the Admirals—at least so far as relates to their demonstrations for the securement of interest upon the Mexican debt in foreign hands—is part of a line of policy designed to compel Mexico to look to the United States for aid, and, incidentally, to show her the necessity of accepting the conditions upon which we may consent to extend it.

While this might be true, so far as the British authorities are concerned, it is hardly probable with reference to France. The motive influencing the former to such a course, would be the expectation that any arrangement made between the United States and Mexico, will tend to securing better guarantees for the ultimate jurisdiction of Mexican bonds.

Judge BLACK is quite ready to accept the Pennsylvania Judgeship made vacant by IRWIN'S resignation—but no arrangement to that end has been made. I am assured, however, that the place will not be given to WILSON MCCANDLESS, whose appointment has been strenuously urged upon the President by leading members of the Bar and other influential citizens.

The speech made yesterday by Senator FOOT, of Vermont, upon the case of Commodore PAULDING, and his arrest of Gen. WALKER on the Nicaraguan coast, is highly complimented by those who sustain the Commodore, and bitterly denounced by the filibusters—sure evidence that the distinguished Senator made a decided hit.

By the way, while Congress theoretically sustains Commodore PAULDING'S act, practically they repudiate it by failing to pass an act providing for his defence at the expense of the Government, in the suit brought against him by one of WALKER'S men for having arrested and returned him to the United States.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A Democratic caucus was held to-night. JOHN COCHRANE acted as Chairman and Messrs. RUFFIN and CAVANAUGH as Secretaries. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had been nominated for Secretary, but he declined, saying that the call for the caucus had not been submitted to the Ohio delegation, at whose instance he had come here to ascertain the character of the proceedings. About fifty members were present, principally from the South, but including two from New-York, two from Minnesota, one from Ohio and five from Illinois.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, said he was unwilling to be bound by the action of the caucus—the House of Representatives was the proper place for action. He offered resolutions declaring it inexpedient to disturb the present tariff, and against protection or specific duties.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said he was opposed to specific duties and protection of any form. He was for a modification of the Tariff for revenue purposes to meet the demands of the Treasury, and remarked that there should be retrenchment in the expenditures.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was opposed to all duties, and favored Free trade and direct taxation.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, spoke to the same effect.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, did not know that he was properly present under the call, as he was in favor of a judicious tariff for revenue. He thought that the present one was not perfect, and that a change might be made with advantage to the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD read the call, which invited to the caucus all members opposed to protection and specific duties. He said it was signed by many gentlemen now present, and the understanding was that all Democrats were invited to attend.

Mr. HOUSTON thought differently. He was willing to confer with those only who were opposed to protection and specific duties, and did not care to attend a meeting of gentlemen entertaining various opinions for a conference.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, wanted the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to answer whether the Committee intend to report any Tariff bill, and if so, of what character.

Mr. PHELPS replied that he could answer for himself. He was disposed to report a bill modifying the Tariff in order to increase the revenue of the country, but he had to inform the gentleman that the Committee had come to a dead lock.

Mr. MORRIS suggested to Mr. PHELPS that he prepare a bill and submit it at the adjourned meeting for consideration.

This gave rise to expressions of good-humor.

Mr. GARNETT opposed a modification of the tariff, and alluded to the fact that the present expenses of the Government were more than necessary. He considered it the duty of the Democratic Party to inaugurate a system of retrenchment and reform, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to report means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, was opposed to specific duties. He thought it high time that the Democratic Party define its position on the tariff, and that the present law should have a fair trial.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Virginia, said when he first entered Congress, in 1843, the expenses of the Government were only $20,000,000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war with 63,000 soldiers in the field for $53,000,000, and now in the time of peace the estimates were $73,000,000. Many expenditures were wholly unnecessary, and reform was indispensably needed. He believed $40,000,000 an abundance for the national expense. He was, therefore, opposed to an increase of duties, and said the expenditures should be brought within the present receipts.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, offered a series of resolutions, as a substitute for Mr. GARNETT'S, which the latter accepted:

First—That it is inexpedient to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Second—That a Committee of five be appointed to report at the next caucus means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. CRAWFORD believed and was advised at the Treasury Department that the simple extension of the Treasury-note law for one or two years, and authorizing the reissue of the nearly twenty millions redeemable next July would be sufficient to relieve the Treasury.

Mr. TAYLOR of Louisiana, expressed himself against any decided action at the present time. He believed that it was due to the Democratic Party and to the country to postpone proceedings until a general meeting of the Democrats of the House could be called to consider the resolutions.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, made an ineffectual motion to table them.

Mr. REAGAN of Texas, Mr. PHELPS of Minnesota, Mr. CRAIGE of North Carolina, and others, participated in the debate.

The resolutions, finally, were adopted nearly unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR was opposed to this action at this time. He thought it premature, and calculated to place gentlemen in a false position before the country. He was unwilling to bind himself by the proceedings of this caucus, representing as it did less than half the Democratic members of the House. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted, with a view to have the motion entered so that they might be called up for consideration at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT the caucus adjourned till Saturday.

A general invitation will, it is understood, in the meantime be extended to all Democratic members of the House.

The Interior Department has received information from the Commission to survey the Texan and New-Mexican Boundaries. They have succeeded in approximately establishing the parallel, and were marking the base line, with the hope that, in a few days, they will be able to inform the Department of the fixing of the initial point. The progress of the survey has been retarded by extreme cold weather in the valley of the Rio Grande. The party has been thrice attacked by Indians. The military escort dispatched to them had not arrived.

J. M. SPILLOCK has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the District of Georgia, in place of Mr. STEWART, who was removed on the ground of not having used sufficient vigilance in the yacht *Wanderer* case.

Although evidently a majority of the House is in favor of the passage of the Senate French Spoliation bill, its necessary reference, under the decision of the Speaker, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union may be regarded as conclusive of its defeat.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Jefferson, including the Pike's Peak country.

Messrs. PAYOR and HEISS, in the *States*, to-day, memorialize Congress to give them a share of the advertising, and complain that the Executive has crowded them out.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, offered a resolution for the relief of Commodore PAULDING. Referred.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the House bill donating lands to agricultural colleges. He was sure the appropriations would pass, as they always do, and Cuba, backed as it is by manifest destiny, and by Senator SLIDELL of Louisiana, stands a good chance of making its way, so the Senate may afford to take up and act on this bill, the more so that the agricultural, of all the interests, is the least fostered by this Government.

The bill was taken up—Yeas, 30; Nays, 26;—and discussed.

Messrs. GWIN and STUART offered amendments to the text, after which Mr. PUGH moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, but before coming to a vote on the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, thought the present land system ought to be changed, but was opposed to this bill.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, was of the opinion that the bill should not be passed without discussion.

Mr. GROW replied that it had been discussed for eight years more or less.

Mr. GROW's motion was agreed to.

Mr. MILLSON said if the bill pass the House it must go to the Senate, where it will be discussed to the delay of the public business.

Mr. GROW replied that it had been debated there.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said if it did delay the public business, the bill ought to pass.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved to table the bill. Negatived 76 against 113.

The bill was passed by 120 against 76. It provides that any person who is the head of a family, and over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or has filed an intention to become such, according to the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter a quarter section of any vacant or unappropriated land, and hold the same on condition of actual settlement and cultivation.

The French Spoliation bill from the Senate was taken up.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, said inasmuch as the claims, covered by the bill, had been discussed for the last fifty years, he had risen, not to make a speech but a motion. Twenty-six reports have been made in favor of this claim, and the bill has passed the Senate five times and the House twice. The bill has been twice vetoed, once because of the pressure on the Treasury during the Mexican War, and the other time under, as he believed, a misapprehension of the facts. Twelve States, through their Legislatures, have recommended the passage of the bill. He moved the previous question.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia raised a point of order: whether the bill can be considered without reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He held that, under the terms of the bill, it makes an appropriation of money.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, said the decision heretofore made was, that it was not necessary to refer such a bill, as it only provided for ascertaining the liabilities, and did not appropriate money.

Mr. LETCHER urged that a bill for such a consequence should certainly have a full and deliberate consideration.

Mr. BURLINGAME reminded the gentleman of the fact, that Mr. BUCHANAN, when a Senator, not only consented that the bill be reported, but voted for its passage. As the Washington *Union*, the President's organ, this morning published Mr. WEBSTER'S speech in favor, it was to be presumed that the President is now friendly to the bill.

Mr. LETCHER replied, did the gentleman pretend to bring here the opinion of the President as a power sufficient to control members of the House? Was that the purpose on the other side, from which we have been told, over and over again, of Executive influence? But, even suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN, as Senator, reported the bill from the Committee, and voted for it, was that any reason why the House should depart from its rules and refuse to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?

Mr. BURLINGAME desired to withdraw his suggestion, that the President may be in favor of the bill. The way things went yesterday, when the motion was made to introduce the Loan bill was so disastrous that the suggestion could not aid the passage of this bill.

Mr. LETCHER replied—The gentleman need not think to help his original position by that shift. In reply to a question by Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, he said the President and Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there was a surplus fund, should apply it, under the provisions of this bill, to the redemption of the proposed stock of five millions. If his recollection was not at fault, Mr. BUCHANAN was a member of the Cabinet each time the former French spoliation bills were vetoed, and he supposed Mr. BUCHANAN must at those periods have been consulted as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. HUGHES moved to table the bill. Negatived 5 against 106.

The Speaker, for reasons which he stated, decided, that the bill makes an appropriation, and must be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, the appeal was tabled, 128 against 59.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to settlers on the New-York Indian reservation in Kansas, pending which the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Hon. JOHN LIVINGSTON was to-day admitted as an Attorney and Counselor of the United States Supreme Court.

No. 58—The White Water Valley Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument concluded for plaintiffs.

No. 59—Nathaniel T. Edson *vs.* A. C. Young. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The case was called, and, no counsel appearing, it was ordered to be dismissed, under the rule of the Court.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco advices of the 7th inst.

The Supreme Court of California had dissolved the injunction to prevent the Fund Commissioners from issuing bonds of 1858.

Two indictments had been found against Captain BILLINGS, of the brig *Kate Foster*, for baratry.

Governor WELLER'S message had been read in the Legislature, and was pronounced a very able State paper.

Business was dull at San Francisco. Liquors and teas had been sold at very low figures.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 8th notices the arrival of Captain GARNETT with a portion of the Sixth Infantry, destined for the new post on the Colorado; also, of Colonel BEALE, of the First Dragoons, who will resume the command of the regimental head-quarters at Fort Tejon, in place of Major BLACK, who will shortly depart for the East.

Judge WATTS, of New-Mexico, came passenger from Santa Fé in twenty-one days. He reports that Lieutenant BEALE would shortly proceed from Hatch's ranche to Albuquerque, where he would remain till Spring. Judge WATTS says that the trip from St. Louis to Santa Fé *vid* the Butterfield route, although 600 miles longer than the other, can be made in sixteen days. The Judge has crossed the plains seventeen times, and pronounces this route preferable to any he had previously traveled.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Utah mail, with dates to the 4th ultimo, has arrived here. The news is unimportant. There had been a review of all the troops by General JOHNSTON and they were represented to be in a high state of discipline.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

THE UNION DENOUNCED AS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention is now in session here. AARON M. POWELL, of Columbia, is the President.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. POWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LLOYD GARRISON and others, in support of the doctrine of State independence and disunion.

The addresses were listened to attentively and elicited considerable applause.

Resolutions were introduced, which quote, as a preamble, the language of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, WM. ELLERY CHANNING, JOSIAH QUINCY, Sr., Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, and Mr. ARNOLD, of Tennessee, respecting Slavery, and add—therefore,

Resolved, That in advocating a dissolution of the Union, the Abolitionists are justified by every precept of the gospel, every principle of morality and every claim of humanity.

Resolved, That the Union is a covenant with Death, and ought to be annulled—an agreement with Hell, which a just God cannot permit to stand, and that it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediate overthrow.

The resolutions then go on to quote the language of WM. H. SEWARD respecting an irrepressible conflict between the Free and Slave States, and found on that a resolution declaring that any party is unworthy of confidence, no matter what its professions may be, if it refuses to attack the institution of Slavery itself.

The resolutions were debated at length by Messrs. POWELL, GARRISON, PILLSBURY and others, and finally adopted.

All the speeches made were of the usual extreme character.

The attendance this evening was small.

Meeting of the State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The State Medical Society commenced its fifty-second annual meeting to-day. Dr. R. C. BRINSMADE, the President, delivered the address. The Committee on Nominations was formed, and several papers read and discussed. A Committee was then appointed with instructions to report some method calculated to insure more general vaccination throughout the State. The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 31.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, of the 21st, state that the Southern Pacific Railway Convention had been several days in session. President FOWLKES was detained until the 16th, a day after the appointed time for settlement, but the Arbitration Committee waited till the 17th, when Mr. FOWLKES satisfied them of his ability to pay the award, and the Committee proceeded to the adjustment and auditing of claims.

Funeral of William C. Bond.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The funeral of Professor BOND took place at Grace Church, Cambridge, to-day, the Rev. NICHOLAS HOPPIN officiating. The attendance was large.

The Bark Brunette.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The bark *Brunette*, which was ashore at this place, got off at about 8 o'clock this morning, and is now on her way to New-York in tow.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived from New-York *vid* Havana, with the California Mails of the 5th, *vid* Panama.

Municipal Election at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

At the municipal election in this city, to-day, SANDERSON, Democrat, was elected Mayor, over BURROWES, by seven majority, in a heavy vote.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The passenger dépôt building of the Concord Railroad was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The books and papers of the Company were saved. Loss about $25,000, insured.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Last night about, 11 o'clock, a frame house on the outskirts of Allegheny City, occupied by a carpenter named ROGERS and his family, took fire and was totally consumed. ROGERS, his wife and three of his children were burned to death. Only one of his family, a boy 11 years old, was saved. The fire originated in the lower story, while the family slept above, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save the inmates. Their charred bodies were recovered from the ruins. To-day the Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing was elicited to indicate the origin of the fire. ROGERS was intoxicated when he retired to bed.

News from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *General Rusk* has arrived from BRAZOS 28th ult. A conducta, with a million dollars in specie and bullion, had arrived at Matamoras. Governor GARZA was preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the Liberals.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 1—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool the 19th ult. The weather is cloudy, with a fresh wind from Southwest.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Legislature Moves Against High Rates of Postage—A New Divorce Bill—Threatened Annihilation of Pilots—The Bill to Repeal the "Witness Law" Killed—The Bill Exempting Railroads from Tolls Constitutional.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1859.

After a heavy day's work riding up from their homes, cruising about in suburban places, meeting Committees, reading up the files, members are prepared heartily to enjoy the amusement of a three hours' session in the evening. On rapping for order, Speaker LITTLEJOHN'S clear eye lights upon scarcely a quorum. A prayer of moderate duration, and the reading of the journal, however, consume time enough for a quorum to come in, and nothing is lost for want of a working majority. After nearly an hour spent in reading the titles of petitions and hearing reports of Committees, Mr. OPDYKE'S resolution for demanding the amount of fees received by your fattest City officers, came up for debate. Mr. GOVER, of New-York, rose to this question, and on the wings of a loud and vigorous oratory, soared considerably above it. From lofty flights he showered down scorn and contumely upon the Republican Party, said things which did not wound the feelings of his opponents, he so sugar-coated his pills, and wrapped his harsh reflections with apologies, and, with a worthy eulogy of the Democratic Party, sat down. Mr. SPENCER, in reply, essayed at first the same altitude, and successfully, but after a while came to the matter in hand; showed that the fees of the officers alluded to were fixed by law; that the answers to the proposed inquiries could be obtained very easily, without the formality of a resolution; that there were no politics in the resolution, since, besides the Sheriff's, Corporation Counsel's, and Attorney's, it proposed to investigate the receipts of Harbor-Masters, Port-Wardens, and Health Officer, which latter functionary was honored with a very warm eulogy by the orator. Mr. MORRIS said he desired to say something to the question, but the speeches of his predecessors had so elevated him that he did not feel competent to the task, and so it was tabled.

Upon a proposition to meet at 10 instead of 11 o'clock in the morning, and to hold sessions Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the House grew very merry and sportive. The question was so loaded down with amendments, and muddled generally, that Mr. HUTCHINSON, who was in the Chair, could be pardoned for not knowing in which direction light lay. At the top of the confusion, Speaker LITTLEJOHN resumed the sway, and with one rap of his hammer brought a dozen, who were addressing the Chair, to their seats as suddenly as if they had been shot. Then, little by little, he plodded the House out of the labyrinth, and by degrees all the named proposals were adopted. The concurrent resolution of the Senate, urging our representatives in Congress to oppose all efforts to carry us back to the high rates for postage, was called up. The friends of the resolution wisely kept still, and so, after a very brief conversation upon its merits, it passed unanimously.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill, the third, in relation to divorces dissolving the marriage contract. It authorizes divorce for absence for three years next preceding the application; and also where, for one year previous to application, there has been cruel and inhuman treatment, so as greatly to impair health or endanger the life of the applying party. The law is not to apply to persons not having been residents of the State for five years. Specification 1, 2 and 3 of original section 38, of article 4, of title 1, of chapter 8, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, shall apply to these causes for divorce, as they now apply to the cause of adultery. The other provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to divorce for adultery, and regulating the form and manner of proceedings, shall be applicable in the proceedings under this act, as far as applicable.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill, which, if ever carried,—as rest assured it will not be,—would knock the whole pilot interest of New-York endwise, throw pilots of life-long experience out of business, and wreck vessels by the score, within sight of your Custom house barge-office. It proposes to repeal virtually the Pilot act of 1847, which was the perfection of laws to nearly the same effect that had been in operation for more than a hundred years. Mr. SPENCER'S act would allow the crew or master of any vessel, or the master or any other person on board of a steamtug, to pilot vessels through Hell Gate, and out of New-York Harbor to sea. On the other hand, the bill amending the Hell Gate Pilot act, so as to put the hardy and experienced men who make their living by guiding vessels through the dangerous and intricate channels between Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Long Island, on the same footing as the Sandy Hook Pilots, is on the General Orders, and will probably be reached on Thursday next.

To-day was General Order day, and very fair progress made. The bill to repeal the law allowing parties to testify in their own behalf, was zealously defended by Messrs. MORRIS and JOHNSON, opposed by Mr. BINGHAM, of Rensselaer and Mr. FILKINS, of Albany. Mr. JOHNSON said he introduced the bill because the best legal and judicial talent testified against the propriety of the existing law, because it was demoralizing to the people, tempting to perjury, and because the people demanded the repeal. Under the law litigation had increased. Whenever a scoundrel fell short of funds, he has now only to bring a suit and swear through any claim that he feels the need of. Mr. JOHNSON made about the best argument that his side was sound enough to furnish—in the course of it sifting and airing an editorial attack of the TIMES, which he said was one that more than anything else had helped to turn the current of feeling in the House against the pending bill. Without much more argument, the vote was taken, and by a decided voice *the enacting clause struck out*. Its friends had not even the strength to table its reconsideration. The Committee of the Whole drifted along very quietly past several local bills, and grounded next on an act for the protection of game—authorizing the Supervisors of all counties except New-York, to make such laws and regulations for the protection of all kinds of wild game and birds as they may deem necessary, and provide for enforcing the same.

The bill repealing the Building Associations of Brooklyn, was called, but progress reported on it. The Attorney-General, to whom a resolution was sent from the Assembly, inquiring whether the law exempting Railroads from the payment of tolls, is constitutional, has made an elaborate report, concluding as follows:

"Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the act abolishing tolls upon railroads, passed July 10, 1851, does not conflict either with section 9, of article 1, or with sections 1, 2, 3, and 6, of article 7, of the Constitution."

In the Senate, last evening, Mr. AMES introduced a bill requiring Commissioners of Jurors to make semi-annual reports, and to-day he reported in favor of relief for the Inebriate Asylum. Otherwise, the legislation of either House was either local or indecisive.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The bill authorizing the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track in Fourth-avenue and Madison-avenue, and to run locomotives from Forty-second-street, New-York, was debated in Committee of the Whole.

The time of using steam was reduced to twenty years, and progress reported on the bill.

The bills to incorporate Juvenile Reformatory Asylums, and for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum were reported favorably.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to provide for reports every year from the Governor of the State of the number of pardons granted, together with all the documents in each case, and the number of pardons refused.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to vest in the City of New-York the title, to the lands in Thirteenth-avenue, New-York, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets.

General orders were then considered.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the bill extending the exemption law from $150 worth of property to $200 worth.

A discussion here arose as to whether the bill accomplished the object for which it was designed, or whether it did not practically lessen the amount of the exemption.

Progress was then reported and the bill laid over.

The bill to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MILLER moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD advocated the motion. He had heard and believed that the object of repealing the bill was to defeat certain cases now pending, in which the testimony of one party thereto was important.

Mr. HUTCHINSON advocated the defeat of the bill It had not been fully tried, but its benefits were generally admitted thus far.

Mr. MORRIS warmly advocated the bill. He believed the act as now existing induced perjury, litigation and the disagreement of juries. He had never known a case where the testimony of opposing parties to a suit had not been directly in conflict.

After debate by Messrs. SPENCER, FILKINS, BINGHAM and JOHNSON, the motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed by an emphatic vote.

The bill to annul Building Associations in Kings County was amended so as to include Erie and New-York, when progress was reported upon it.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

THE LATE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTION—RESIGATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF TEACHERS.

A meeting of this Board was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, President, in the Chair. A large amount of business was transacted. The most exciting was a communication, purporting to come from ARNOLD A. LEWIS and others residents interested in the Public Schools, making a complaint, based upon rumor, against Ex-Alderman CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 13. The communication is as follows:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, feeling a deep interest in the management of our Public Schools, beg to call the attention of your honorable body to the report, which appears to be well founded, that on the eve of the recent exciting election of the Mercantile Library, between 60 and 70 boys, pupils of School No. 13, in Degraw-street, were surreptitiously made members of that institution by the teacher, Mr. A. B. Clark, with a view to influence that election, at the instigation or by the direction of some person whose name he refuses to reveal, but who, it is rumored, is a member of your honorable body, and was an active partisan in that contest—the boys being made members for three months only, secresy enjoined upon them, and they being dismissed from school during school hours and sent to vote.

Believing that such practices in our Public Schools are entirely out of place, and have a direct tendency to corrupt our youth, we respectfully ask your honorable body to investigate the matter, as well as the whole management of Public School No. 13, without delay.

This communication was signed by A. A. LEWIS, A C. WOODRUFF, L. W. BRAINARD, R. A. BURCH, JAMES K. LEGGETT, and 45 others.

Mr. PETER G. BERGEN, who presented the above, said that he was not a member of the Association, and personally knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. CASSWELL objected to receiving the communication as it was not respectful, and moved that it be returned to the petitioners.

Mr. BERGEN thought the language was not disrespectful, but would like to hear it read again, that each member of the Board might judge for himself.

The Secretary read the communication the second time.

Mr. ANTHONY did not see anything very disrespectful in it, and he did not think the gentleman (Mr. CASSWELL) need feel so sensitive about it. He recognized the name of at least one respectable person attached to the communication, and the member at his side had named another.

Mr. CASSWELL urged this motion, saying that some of the signers lived in distant parts of the State, and had no interest whatever in Brooklyn affairs. Besides, the charges should be more definite.

Mr. BERGEN said that a member of the Board could not be reached through this Board, if charges were made. There was a charge against a public school teacher which should be investigated; and he believed the party implicated would wish such a course pursued.

On the vote being taken on the motion of Mr. CASSWELL, all but one member (Mr. PAULDING) voted against it. Mr. CASSWELL was excused from voting at his own request.

A motion was then made by Mr. CROWELL to refer the communication to a Special Committee, which was carried. The Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. CROWELL, JOHN G. BERGEN and PAULDING.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, stating that there is no Public School in that Ward, and asking for one, was referred to the School-house Committee. [Land has been purchased and money raised to erect a school building in this Ward.] Mr. CLARK, Principal of No. 13, sent in a communication, asking that the Ridgewood water be introduced into all of the public school buildings. Referred to School-house Committee. Mr. NORTHRUP presented a petition of the colored residents of the Sixteenth Ward, asking for a colored school there, and stating that there are at least 180 colored children in the Ward between five and fifteen years old. It was referred to Committee on Colored School No. 3 for report. The Book Committee, to whom was referred the subject of reporting a uniform series of Text Books for use in the Public Schools, made a report, which was made the special order for a special meeting to be held on the 15th inst. The Evening School Committee reported that the schools under their charge had been very successful, and had all been closed but one. The Teachers' Committee, in connection with the Local Committee, was authorized to open Public School No. 15 whenever they may deem it expedient, and employ the necessary teachers. The Teachers' Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

Resignations.—No. 1, Misses Brooks and Curtis; No. 21, Jane A. Delaplane; No. 24, Clara L. Evans; No. 25, Amanda S. Mather; No. 7, Lydia K. Keyes. *Promotions.*—No. 21, Jemima Johnson *vice* Miss Delaplane; No. 25, Mary W. Nash *vice* Mather; Lucy E. Bridgman *vice* Nash; Margaret W. Davis *vice* Bridgman; Jane A. Remington *vice* Lewis. *Appointments.*—No. 1, Clara L. Evans to be Second-assistant in Male Department; Emma Hatfield, Sixth-assistant in Primary Department; No. 7, Maria Kenny, Fifth do.; No. 10, Ellen E. Gammon, First in Female do.; No. 21, Sarah J. Trimm, First in Male do.; Amelia Cutter, Third do.; Emma Delanoi, Third do.; No. 24, Helen A. Evans *vice* Clara L. Evans; No. 25, Anna E. McClaughey *vice* Remington; No. 26, Mary L. Stewart *vice* Barr; No. 19, Anna E. Beck *vice* Hunt. *Transfers.*—Miss Amanda Heavener, from No. 1, to be Principal of Female Department of No. 22; Miss M. A. Murphy, from No. 7, to School No. 1. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The last Eastern District "outrage" was disposed of in the Court of Sessions yesterday. LEONARD CARRIGAN, the party indicted, offered to plead guilty to an assault and battery, which was accepted. On the former trial for a graver offence the Jury could not agree, as it was proved on the trial that he had repeated the same offence with the same girl several times since the time mentioned in the indictment.

DOG FIGHTING STOPPED.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct late Monday night, made a descent upon a noted house on Meeker-avenue, kept by THOMAS CHAFFER, where they found the proprietor and some twenty visitors watching the progress of a fight between two dogs. Cock-fighting and other similar sports have been carried on there for a long time. The keeper of the place and his friends are all locked up for trial.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Court of Sessions was occupied most of the day yesterday in the trial of liquor dealers for selling liquor without license. The Judge of this Court has given assurance that all who are convicted upon indictments found since the 1st of November, 1858, he will both fine and imprison.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Notes of issue for the February Circuit Term must be filed before Saturday the 5th inst.

CITY COURT.—The February Calendar will be taken up in this Court next Monday.

A BOY CARRIED OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA!—A sad accident occurred at Niagara Falls on Saturday. An adopted son of Mr. GIBBS, foreman of the Paper Mills, accidently fell into the river and was carried over the American Fall. We understand that the lad was on the ice, near the mills, where men had been running the drift ice from the flume, and accidently fell into the swift stream. He was not seen to fall, but was seen some distance down the river, in the rapids, when beyond the reach of human aid, and speedily passed over, of course to rise no more alive. The child was 12 years old, and a lad of much promise, beloved by his adopted parents and all who knew him. The calamity caused much sensation at the village where it occurred.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

A meeting of citizens of Newark, N. J., opposed to the extension of the Central Railroad from Elizabeth to the Hudson River, across Newark Bay, was held Jan. 31. The objection urged is that the extension would produce an obstruction of navigation. Prominent residents of the city took part in the proceedings.

FROM OREGON.

Meeting of the Legislature—Opposition to Admission as a State—General Lane and Politics Generally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OREGON CITY, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

Since the last mail our Territorial Legislature has convened and organized at Salem, and listened to a message from Governor CURRY, which is published in full in our papers. It contains nothing of interest to Atlantic readers, and I will not bore them with comments on its dullness. The Legislature is in a quandary, a portion of the members professing to believe (our State Government having been formally organized in July last) that we are no longer a Territory, but a sovereign State, in full and rightful blast. The majority, however, wait for our perfect deliverance by the *accouchem'ts* at Washington, especially as our oracle, Gen. JO. LANE, has assured them that Oregon would be admitted immediately after the President's Message was read. If that was done, of course all legislation is idle, and so the members sit dubious on their benches, with their fingers in their mouths, uncertain whether they are "on horseback or afoot."

If the State has been admitted, it will prove to be one of the most foolish and unfortunate events that can happen to the people of this Territory. The recent census made by the

ROYALTY IN RUSSIA.

Review of the Memoirs of the Empress Catherine of Russia—Edited by A. Herzen.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

A single glance at the autobiography of Catherine, now published by Alexander Herzen, is quite sufficient to explain why the manuscript has not before seen the light of day. The facts which it reveals are so little to the honor of the house of Romanoff that it was a State necessity to keep them a dead secret. The secret divulged would be meat and drink to those who sneer at the political doctrine of legitimacy; it would be the wine of joy and the oil of gladness to those who, besides repudiating the doctrine of legitimacy, bear a special grudge to the Imperial family of Russia. M. Herzen, an exile from Russia and an enemy of the Court, is in ecstacies. We can hear him chuckling with delight in every page of the preface. He has seized upon a treasure of scandal which does not often bless the eyes of the seeker, which Catherine probably intended only for the use of her son Paul, and which the Imperial family have hitherto concealed from the public with the most jealous care. That these extraordinary memoirs are genuine we see no reason to doubt. The internal evidence is strong. In that German-French which is always vigorous and clear, if not always classical; in a certain precision of statement and force of reasoning; and in the revelation of curious details, which can scarcely be the product of imagination, we see before us the Empress herself, the greatest of Sovereigns, and of—we need not say what else. M. Herzen's account, also, of the history of the manuscript is by no means improbable. It was found after Catherine's death among her most secret papers. It was under a cover directed to her well-beloved son, the Cesarewitch Paul, the future Emperor. Paul kept the knowledge of it entirely to himself—breaking silence to but one friend, the companion of his childhood, the Prince Alexander Komakine, who, however, was allowed to take a copy, which, after the death of Paul, became the source of other copies. When Nicholas came to the throne, he gave orders to the secret police that all these should be destroyed, and destroyed they were, in so far as we know. The present copy was obtained after the reigning Czar ascended the throne. He was curious about these memoirs, and requested them to be brought to him for perusal. They were brought to him, and one or two copies were taken, which were circulated between Moscow and St. Petersburg. How M. Herzen obtained a transcript we are not informed, and we could not expect to be informed. That he has acted in good faith we believe, although it is equally certain that the Russian authorities will endeavor to cast discredit on his publication. It is quite possible they may partially succeed; errors may be proved, discrepancies may be detected, it may be assaulted in detail. All this, however, cannot avail. If M. Herzen's edition of these memoirs be impugned as spurious, there is nothing for it but to publish the genuine edition. In the meantime, and until the Russian Government succeed in upsetting the authority of M. Herzen's manuscript, we accept this surreptitious copy, and proceed to introduce our readers to the Russian Court in the days of the Great Empress Elizabeth, when as yet Catherine was only a Grand Duchess, with no prospect of reigning in her own right. We cannot follow M. Herzen in his view of Catherine's character, as exhibited in the preface. He makes out that she was more sinned against than sinning. Possibly he is right. But does not every autobiography lead us to the same conclusion? Is it not the unconfessed object of every diarist, every autobiographer, to show that he was forced into his bad actions, while his good ones were perfectly spontaneous? We take Catherine as we find her in these memoirs. Let her conduct speak for itself.

Along with her mother she arrived at Moscow on the 9th of February, 1744, a poor German Princess, whose entire linen, as she informs us, consisted of a dozen chemises, who was compelled, having no sheets of her own, to use those of her mother, and who brought an astonishing wardrobe of three or four dresses to a Court where they had to change their dresses at least three times a day. She arrived as the expectant bride of her cousin, Charles Frederic, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who was a grandson of Peter the Great, who was selected by the Empress Elizabeth as her successor, and who, in adopting the Greek communion, took the name of Peter. The life of a Court presents little that is attractive to ordinary mortals; and the life of the Russian Court was peculiarly dismal. Its formality was oppressive, its espionage was frightful, and there was nothing but intrigue and drink to relieve the stately tedium of daily duties. It removed from the Winter palace to the Summer palace, and back again from the Summer palace to the Winter palace, reminding us on a large scale of what Dr. Primrose says were the most important incidents in the history of his family at Wakefield—the migration from the blue room to the red room and back again from the red room to the blue room. In this stagnation of life, this Siberian ice, love was impossible and hatred took its place. Universal selfishness, universal suspicion, universal plotting and counterplotting were the order of the day. We might add—universal tipple, seeing that even ladies of the bedchamber could get drunk. And no blame to the courtiers if they did drink largely. When they were surrounded with spies, when their letters were regularly opened and deciphered, when they knew not who next would be arrested, when the dreary jest passed from lip to lip that the Empress had said at dinner of a lady who was thin, ugly, and long necked,—"*Cou long n'est bon que pour la pendaison*"—drinking was decidedly a resource. Intrigue, however, had still greater attractions. They sometimes found means of eluding the spies. What a wonderful assistant they had in the jeweler, Bernardi! The faithful fellow would come to exhibit a bracelet, and he would go away with a billet-doux. He delivered his letters with great rapidity, and he was like our own dear Frail, safe, perfectly safe—till he was caught. Then there was that fiddler in the orchestra. The lady—Catherine herself—would walk up to him with the most unconscious air in the intervals of the concert. Clown that he was, he was ignorant of her approach. Thinking only of his nose that was so full of snuff, he took out his pocket handkerchief, and by the merest accident he left his pocket agape. Tempting letter-box—a letter dropped in. When the snuffy fiddler put his handkerchief back he felt a billet there which was not there before. Sometimes, also, a father confessor was a useful friend in this way, but he was most useful of all in counterplotting for the benefit of the Empress, who would send him to worm out the secrets of her courtiers, Catherine among others. All was illusion and deceit. Almost the first present that the Empress made to Catherine newly arrived at the Court, and scarcely 15 years of age, was a rouge-pot. It was characteristic. The Court was made up of painted faces and whited sepulchres. The Empress had the cholic. The Court, by the way, was continually troubled with the cholic, and the Empress on this occasion was very ill indeed for several days. Nobody dared speak of it for fear of banishment—not even Catherine. It was a delusion to suppose that the Empress could be ill, and on another occasion, when Her Majesty fell down in a fit, it was considered the worst part of the calamity that it occurred in public. Neither Catherine nor her husband could leave the palace without permission of the Empress—another illusion, for they left it by stealth. The former begged an audience of Her Majesty; being out of favor the audience was not granted for eight months, at the end of which time, when Catherine had quite forgotten her request, she was invited to go to the Empress. "I hear you wanted to speak to me," said Elizabeth. Is this mode of treating a space of eight months as if it were but yesterday a proof of divinity? Or was it a courtly illusion? All was trickery and secresy, paint and show. The principal amusement of the Court was in keeping with everything else. It was masquerading. The men dressed in women's clothes, and the women in men's, the Empress herself setting the example. The men did not much relish it, as female garments are rather unwieldy; the ladies did not like it at all, for they appeared as scrubby little boys, many of them with limbs awfully thick and short; but the Empress willed it as she had something to show. By the time that Catherine came to write these memoirs she was a pretty good judge of legs, and she observes that masculine attire became the Empress, who had the finest pair of legs she ever saw in any man.

It was into this sort of society that the German Princess was introduced at the age of fifteen; and until her marriage she was to enjoy the protection of her mother, who would then be free to return home. The portrait of her mother drawn by Catherine is that of a selfish woman, an intriguing wife, an unfeeling mother, robbing her daughter of the presents she received, envious of her precedence, foolish, fidgetty, loving none, and hated by all. It was pleasant to escape from such a guardian even to fall into the hands of the Grand Duke Peter. Three years older than Catherine, Peter was a stupid, good-natured sort of fellow—a sot, a simpleton, and sickly. He was a drunkard from the age of 10. He would get drunk sitting at dinner with the Empress. He was great in English beer; he was terrible in English oysters. He had a passion for dogs and maids of honor. He hated church; he hated lessons; the only sort of reading that he cared for was of the *Newgate Calendar* description—the lives and the trials of highway robbers. And yet the lad lived an ideal life in an ideal world. He had a genius for puppet-shows. It was his mission, which he cultivated to the last. He did his worst with the beer; he did his best with the maids of honor. But his real mission was training dogs and arranging puppets. He played and the dogs danced. It is true that he did not know a note of music, and to his wife's continual torment, acted on the principle that music consists in noise, and the louder the noise the finer the strain; but what of that? the dogs did not know it. He kept a pack of them behind his wife's bed, and trained them day by day in his room, alternating the music of the violin with the howling of his pack, produced by liberally laying on the lash. As for the puppets, they were for the most part soldiers—some of wood, some of lead, some of wax, some of amadou. From morning to night he would drill them and order them about. They must take their turns of mounting guard. Salutes must be fired on the proper days. Nothing must be omitted. The puppets must go through the whole routine of garrison life. On stated occasions he presented himself in full uniform before his army, all booted and spurred, to see the various evolutions performed. A pretty life of it his domestics had, while assisting him in the command of these mimic forces. On one occasion, a rat invaded his fortress in the night, climbed the ramparts, and ate two sentinels. The deed must be avenged. The order was given to apprehend the rat. The rat was apprehended and tried by court-martial. It was pronounced guilty, then sentenced to be hung by the neck, and to be exposed to the public view of the fortress as an example to others. This was all done with the most perfect seriousness. Sometimes Peter would summon the whole of his Court to take the places of his puppets, and would drill them for an entire day. Then, after he had gone to bed, he would have his toys brought to him by Madame Krowze, and play with them until it was far on in the night, while he kept his wife awake by his side, compelling her to take an interest in his dolls. Then, again, he would have masques—another kind of puppetshow—in her bedchamber. During one Winter he was entirely occupied with the project of building a convent of Capuchins at Oranienbaum, where his Court would spend a part of every year in the Capuchin dress. Or if not engaged in these amusements he was occupied with something equally childish. One day he was arranging a theatre of marionettes in one of his own apartments. He heard voices in the next apartment, which was used by the Empress, and which was fitted up with a table that dropped through the floor, so that a dinner could be served without the presence of servants. Peter bored a hole in the door and surveyed the Empress and her friends in this secret chamber. Not content with this, he bored a number of peepholes, and then went through the palace to collect every person he could, his wife, her ladies, whoever was near to see a sight. How the Empress blew him up for it afterwards! He did not know that he had been doing wrong. Poor Peter, Grand Duke though he was, regarded the whole affair as but a harmless amusement—only another form of peepshow. It is difficult to believe that a character so simple and so absorbed in dreams that the veriest puppet could engage it, was utterly intractable—irredeemably bad—beyond the influence of the paragon of wives whom Heaven had all too generously bestowed upon him. But of course we must believe Catherine. He was a wretch, without heart, without head, without taste, fierce as one of his dogs, stupid as one of his puppets, vile as one of his rats. To crown all, he was hideous after the smallpox.

Peter received his future bride and her mother with great delight. He was not happy, he had not companions that he cared for, and he gave a hearty welcome to Catherine. She, however, was by no means pleased with her reception. The Grand Duke had not the power of concealment; he was frank to a degree; and from the first moment when he saw her, he confided in Catherine with the most perfect simplicity. He told her everything—even told her that he was in love with one of the maids of honor who had been banished to Siberia, and that he would have married her if he could. Catherine was very far from feeling gratified by this avowal, but she held her peace, and determined to turn it to account. Of course it was impossible to do anything with the simple fellow who came to her with such an awkward confession. His friends, in view of his approaching marriage, gave him abundant advice as to the best mode of taming wives in general, and as to the bearing which he ought to assume towards the Grand Duchess in particular. With the most artless confidence he told every word to his betrothed and asked her opinion. Even after marriage he had no secrets from her, who tells us that when but a fortnight of their honeymoon had elapsed, he confided to her ear the secret of his attachment to a Mademoiselle Carr, a maid of honor whom he had declared to his chamberlain to be infinitely superior to his duchess. Then he fell in love with the Princess of Courland, and, rolling into his bedroom drunk, would sound the praises of the Princess to Catherine. Catherine, who hears every word, is sound asleep. Peter speaks louder; she sleeps all the sounder. At length Peter tumbles into bed, punches his wife's ribs, and turns over to snore. The sweet creature who lay by his side never stirred—in silence she wept all night; and in the morning she arose as if nothing had occurred, or as if she had been perfectly unconscious. Christian resignation; yet, she confesses that her endurance was actuated, not by affection for Peter, but by hopes of the Imperial diadem. From the first, she saw that Peter did not care for her, and that she could make nothing of the savage. "For me," she adds, "I did not care for him, but I did care for the Russian crown." The strange part of the affair was that Peter had the most extraordinary respect for his wife. He consulted her on every occasion; he had perfect faith in her; he would fly to her for advice; he called her "Madame la Resource." After ten years of married life, we find him dashing into her presence with the letter of his lady-love. Madame Teploff was the name of his flame this time, and had written to him a letter of four pages. In a state of ludicrous perplexity he rushed to his wife—"*Imaginez vous, elle m'ecrit une lettre de quatre pages entières, et elle prétend que je dois lire cela, et qui plus est, lui répondre! Je lui ferai dire tout net que je n'ai pas le temps, et si elle se fâche, je me brouille avec elle jusqu'à l'hiver.*" "The shortest way," said Catherine, who had by this time lovers of her own to look after. Whether the youth who could act in this fashion, and who reposed so much on the intelligence of his wife, was irreclaimable or not, certain it is that the ducal pair became gradually estranged. Very soon after their marriage Catherine complains that her apartments are too near to those of the Duke. Do not harshly misjudge an injured wife. The reason is very innocent, very pardonable; the lady cannot endure the smell and the howling of dogs. She is, to her great content, further and further separated from the Duke. They squabble. She complains of his stupidity, faithlessness, and tyranny. He is loud in his complaints of her pride, perversity, and spite. One day she determines to be very ill—dying. Peter seizes the opportunity to promise one of her maids of honor that if his wife dies he will marry her. Catherine hears it, and registers a vow in heaven, which heaven afterwards blessed her with the permission to fulfill.

If we may trust her own account there never was such an angel as this Catherine. Doves, lambs, and babes—these are the only terrestrial existences to which we can compare her. If we liken her to a serpent it is only in the Scriptural sense. Innocent as a babe, gentle as a lamb, timid as a dove, she was wise as serpents. From the moment of her appearance at the Russian Court she knew that she had to make a position; she saw in herself the future Empress, and she determined to work for that proud preeminence. How earnestly she watched everything! how hard she studied to please! how meekly she endured a thousand grievances! At the age of 15 she wrote out her own character, entitling the portrait, *Une philosophe de quinze ans*, and many years afterwards she was struck with the penetration which this analysis displayed—the perfect comprehension of her position and of her resources, "*L'ambition seule me soutenait*," she says: "*j'avais au fond de mon cœur un je ne sais quoi qui ne m'a jamais laissé douter un seul moment que tôt ou tard je parviendras à devinir impératrice souveraine de Russie de mon chef.*" But it was a secret ambition, and she worked for it in secret. She had an extraordinary faculty for secrecy—oh, call it not cunning. She would hear everything, and say nothing. She had a pretty childish humor of pretending to be asleep and listening to all that whispers around her. Dear girl! her gentle spirit was often wounded in this way by overhearing things which were never intended for her ears. Yet she resented nothing. She was all Christianity and forgiveness. Up to the limits of her income she did her best to please everybody. "I showed great respect to my mother, unlimited obedience to the Empress, the most profound consideration for my husband, the utmost desire to win the public affection." At a time when her income was but 30,000 roubles, she would spend half on a single *fête* in order to astonish her husband and to please the public. What a strong sense of duty she had, and how lovingly she strove to sooth "*Monsieur mon epoux*," and gratify her dear mother! But the Empress was first of all in her eyes. She would do anything to please the Empress. It was for this object she robbed herself of sleep night after night, in studying Russian. She was amply rewarded when she received the praise of Elizabeth. It was for this object that, being fond of riding, but especially fond of riding astraddle, after the fashion of men, she, on hearing that the Empress liked the English fashion of the side-saddle better, instantly got a side-saddle, only she fitted it with a crutch which could easily be removed, so that, mounting her horse in the style of English ladies for the Empress to see, she could return to the old style of riding astraddle when she was beyond such august observation. How delightful it was to receive the smiles of the Empress! It was for this object that when Her Majesty appeared before her Court in breeches, Catherine was the first to express her admiration, and she said that to see such beauty, such limbs, were it only in a picture, was enough to inflame the imagination of any woman. Who would not have paid such a compliment for the pleasure of hearing the reply—"And I, if I were a man, would first of all pay my addresses to you?" It was for this object, also, that she grew wonderfully attached to the Greek faith. Her piety was unbounded. The Grand Duke could not send to her during Lent, but his messenger would find her and her maidens either praying or singing psalms. A messenger from the Empress would find her weeping over a small prayerbook, which sorely tried her eyes. It was sweet to receive the next day the gift of a prayerbook in large print from Her Majesty. During one season of Lent this pious Grand Duchess fasted for a whole week. The Empress expressed her pleasure, and suggested another week of it. "I pray your Majesty's permission to fast during the whole of Lent," said Catherine, feeling that she derived infinite good from the austerity. Permission was kindly bestowed, and Catherine's soul received further good. The effect on her character was very lovely. One day her mother wanted to rob her of a beautiful dress-piece—blue and silver; she gave it up without a murmur; she prized the piece much; it was hard to part with the treasure; but the pain which she felt was not in parting with the dress—it was in parting with a gift which she had received from the brother of her dear papa. When her mother has a quarrel with the Grand Duke, and both appeal to her, she finds it impossible to take part with either; she dares not disobey the one, dares not displease the other; she remains silent and weeps—how dutifully she weeps! When she bids farewell to the mother whom she describes to us in all her rapacity, selfishness, untenderness, she weeps—the gentle-hearted girl weeps. The husband that has used her so cruelly, and for whom she cares not a straw, is ill, and she is found weeping like a faithful wife. Her father dies: she weeps for him a whole week; and is so overcome that the Empress takes notice of it,—begs to remind her that her paternal parent was not a King, that he should be lamented for so long as a week. The tender heart, having wept her father to the edification of the Court, next weeps a little King Charles. She cannot bear to see suffering in the meanest thing that breathes. Her attendants are removed from her by order of the Empress as soon as she comes to like them. She weeps her attendants. She is attached to her maid of honor, Mademoiselle Joukoff. Mademoiselle Joukoff is removed, and she weeps *la pauvre* Joukoff. A duenna named Tchoglokoff is placed over her. She hates Tchoglokoff. Tchoglokoff is removed; she weeps Tchoglokoff. Poor dear thing—they laugh at her in the Court for her softness—they wonder at her *bêtise*, they pity her innocence. Amid all these trials she has one resource in her books. She studies hard. She reads Plutarch, Cicero, Montesquieu, de Sevigné, Voltaire, Pierre Bayle. She can endure all trials but one. She is threatened with pimples. Who ever heard of a pimply Empress? Pimples would upset all her plans. She is miserable till she exiles the pimples, at all events from her face. Fortunately, in spite of pimples, she preserves her appearance, and in spite of blood-letting—in one sickness she was bled sixteen times—she preserves her strength.

It is sad to be obliged to say that a nature so beautiful was led into error. Catherine fell—yet how could she help it? No blame to her—it was all owing to Peter and circumstances. She had no children by Peter; she was miserable; she was in the midst of a Court which indulged in the utmost license; she was surrounded by gallant young courtiers, who sighed for her, who worshipped her; she had the infidelities of Peter before her eyes. What was a young woman to do with a heart so tender as hers, and so little capable of refusing a favor? There are the Czernicheffs—friends of her husband, his beloved friends. She loves them because they are her dear husband's friends—especially she loves Andrew Czernicheff. She is caught secretly flirting with Andrew. Andrew begs admission into her apartment. "*C'est ce que je ne faire pas.*" She turns round her head and finds that she is observed. Next day the three Czernicheffs are sent off to regiments far away. After dinner, Tchoglokoff comes to take up her post as guardian of the young duchess' morals; and soon also the father confessor pays Catherine a visit, anxious to know the state of her soul. Tchoglokoff is placed beside Catherine not merely as a sheep-dog to guard an innocent lamb, but also as a model wife whose example cannot fail to have the most happy influence. Tchoglokoff is austere, terribly virtuous, the mother of a family, an injured wife—for the male Tchoglokoff is unfaithful, and tries her severely; at least, such is the character which Tchoglokoff bears in the Court. In the course of time Catherine discovers that the rigid Tchoglokoff is made of very different metal. She, too, has her lovers; she, too, must own the soft impeachment. Only Catherine never finds this out in Tchoglokoff until she has succeeded in eluding the duenna, in making her feel that vigilance is of no avail, and in letting her feel that it would be better and easier for both to unbosom to each other than to assume a position of eternal antagonism and suspicion.

Catherine is left to bewail the fate of Andrew Czernicheff, but there is a void in that warm heart of hers for another to fill. Who should fill it but Serge Soltikoff? Serge Soltikoff is a married man, but his wife is stupid; he has extensive sympathies and takes large views of the nature of things. During Lent, that blessed season, in which Catherine had so often previously found advantage in fasting and prayer, Serge Soltikoff lays siege to the desolate duchess. He has his friend, Léon Narichkine, with him, and they amuse her mightily; they get into the good graces of Madame Tchoglokoff; they flatter the male Tchoglokoff by asking him to write another of those beautiful sonnets. The siege advances; Serge Soltikoff, without more ado, proposes a capitulation; the good Catherine reasons with him and pities him—pities him, and yields. How could she resist? Serge Soltikoff is beautiful as the day, she says, and the very devil for intrigue. Henceforth Serge Soltikoff is all in all. *Qui va la?* Serge Soltikoff. Who speaks? Serge Soltikoff. Who is her thought by day and her dream by night? Serge Soltikoff. In December, 1752, the Court proceeds to Moscow. Catherine has an accident by the way, to which women are sometimes liable. She is very ill. She cannot see Serge Soltikoff. She gets better, and Serge Soltikoff comes again and again. The Tchoglokoff begins to suspect. Catherine has been eight years married without children; she has these two fellows, Serge Soltikoff and Léon Narichkine, continually coming about her; and she has the accident. Tchoglokoff is convinced, and determines to take advantage of the position. "*Ecoutez, il faut que je vous parle bien sincèrement.*" She points out that it is a State necessity for Catherine to have children; she observes that necessity is above law; and she adds: "*Vous allez voir si j'aime ma patrie et combien je suis sincère; je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez jeté un coup d'œil de préférence sur quelqu'un; je vous laisse à choisir entre Serge Soltikoff et Léon Narichkine; si je ne me trompe pas, c'est le dernier.*" "*Non, non, pas du tout,*" says Catharine. And the cunning Tchoglokoff replies: "*Eh, bien, si ce n'est pas lui, c'est l'autre sans faute.*" Catherine plays the prude, but from this moment the ice is broken, there are no more difficulties, Tchoglokoff unbosoms herself, and Serge Soltikoff has free scope. In May, 1753, Catherine has another mishap of the kind that awoke the suspicion of Tchoglokoff. Finally, about a year afterwards she presents her husband with a son—the Emperor Paul. The Emperor is delighted; Peter is gratified; the Court resounds with congratulations. In testimony of her delight the Empress presents Catherine with 100,000 roubles on a golden salver. Peter is indignant that his share in the transaction has not been equally acknowledged, and so moves heaven and earth that he, too, gets 100,000 roubles. In the meantime what is the reward of Serge Soltikoff? He is sent to convey intelligence of the birth of Paul to the Court of Sweden. *Sic vos non vobis.* Catherine wept her absent swain, and took comfort in his friend Léon Narichkine. What else could she do? The Empress had taken possession of the little Paul, and, though it was a bitter pang for the tender mother to part with her child, yet she rejoiced to know that he was in such good hands, and she was proud to forget the mother in the Russian Princess. She thought no more of her son. Evidently, therefore, there was a vacuum for Léon to fill, even as Serge had filled the void created by the banishment of Andrew Czernicheff. Léon Narichkine, a young man, witty, thoughtless, full of spirits, bent on mischief, was nothing loth; and especially was he worthy of this honor, inasmuch as when Serge Soltikoff returned to Russia he showed no anxiety to renew his attentions to the Grand Duchess. One night she sat up for him till 3 in the morning, but he did not make his appearance, detained at a lodge of freemasons. Nay, if report spoke true, he had been heard to boast of his amatory successes. All this was too much. Serge Soltikoff is forgotten, and Léon Narichkine reigns in his stead. Léon has a friend, the Count Poniatowski, destined afterwards to share with him the honor of the Duchess' favor. When Léon falls ill Poniatowski is the amanuensis who writes for him the tender missives which are meant for Catherine. When he gets well, he has only to go to the apartments of his ladylove, mew at the door like a cat, and, when the lady gives the signal, enter. Gradually the lovers get very bold. Catherine finds Narichkine waiting for her in her apartment. On one occasion he is lying on the sofa, rolling out his drinking song. The Duchess determines to teach him a lesson, goes for his sister-in-law, procures a lot of nettles, and both return to the chamber, where he is found as before. They thrash him with the nettles all over the face and hands, to make him repent of his conduct. Then, night after night, the Duchess goes out to see him and his sisters, disguised in men's clothes. Occasionally Poniatowski diversifies the scene. Count Horne comes from Sweden to visit the Russian Court. Poniatowski takes him to see Catherine in her cabinet, where she sits with a little dog by her side. The little beast sets up a furious barking at Count Horne, but is mad with delight when Poniatowski followed. When the pair leave the presence of the Grand Duchess Count Horne has a remark to make: "*Mon ami, il n'y a rien d'aussi terrible qu'un petit chien de Bologne; la première chose que j'ai toujours faite avec les femmes que j'ai aimées, c'est de leur en donner un, et c'est par eux que j'ai toujours reconnu s'il y avait quelqu'un de plus favorisé que moi.*" The Count Horne ought to know, for they say of him that he is always in love with three women at once. However, he assures Poniatowski, "*Ne craignez rien; vous avez á faire á un homme discret.*" In the midst of this kind of life it is announced that the Grand Duchess is, to use the language of the *Court Circular*, in an interesting situation. Peter cries out "*Dieu sait où ma femme prend ses grossesses; je ne sais pas trop si cet enfant est á moi, et s'il faut que je le prenne sur mon compte.*" Perhaps Léon Narichkine, in whose presence this remark is made, is the man most likely to explain the mystery to the Grand Duke, whose suspicions, however, are soon at rest. He is delighted with the birth of a daughter. On receiving the announcement he clothes himself in the Holstein uniform, booted and spurred, scarf on his person, and an enormous sword by his side. Why in that costume? Why? Because his Duchess is in danger; it is his duty to defend the ducal house against all enemies; and here he is to offer his assistance. He is not jesting, he is perfectly serious—only a little drunk. He receives a present of 60,000 roubles for a daughter; and Catherine receives another 60,000. Léon Narichkine must rest satisfied in the consciousness that virtue is its own reward.

Having done so much to consolidate the fortunes of the House of Romanoff and to perpetuate its reign, Catherine begins to be a little more bold, to feel her power, and to use it. We have already alluded to the resolve to which she came regarding her husband. She could not live with him; they quarrel dreadfully; it would be impossible to reign with him, and she determines to reign without him. She intrigues to that effect; she lays her trains; there is a tremendous hubbub at Court, and just when the interest is at its highest, when the issue appears most doubtful, down falls the curtain, and the memoir is concluded in the middle of a sentence. It is not improbable that there was some sort of continuation, which may have been burnt, and which would bring the narrative down to her seizure of the throne three years afterwards and to the assassination of Peter. The object of the history evidently is to justify the position which she assumed towards the Grand Duke, and to inform her son Paul of his real relationship to the murdered Peter. How it must have edified the well-beloved Paul, and especially when in the same collection of secret papers he found the now celebrated letter of Alexis Orloff, announcing to the Empress in a cynical tone the assassination of her husband! From first to last the story is very horrible; but mixed with the tragedy is a comic element, which is the most prominent feature of those memoirs. Here is pomp rolled in the mud. Sovereignty befooled, Divine right transformed, as by the wand of harlequin, into it knows not what, the most pretentious Monarchy in Europe the toy of rakes and the property of panders. The scene passes away, and there needs but Falconbridge to soliloquize—"Mad world! Mad Kings! Mad composition!"

Mismanagement of our District Courts—Need of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper of the 29th January, of the case of LEWIN *vs.* BRIGGS, in the Common Pleas, will, I trust, at last open the eyes of the public to the prostitution of justice and the oppressive and illegal proceedings of the District Courts of this City.

Probably, not many of your readers are aware tha the salary, fees, perquisites and profits of a Justice of a District Court swell up a nice little round sum of $5,000 per annum, for which they sit about half a day twice a week, (being what are called "return days,") and an occasional hour on other days—the latter being chiefly occupied in the hearing of Dispossession cases, the fees for which they appropriate, or partly so, to themselves, while we believe, in truth, these fees should be paid into the County Treasury.

Compare these emoluments and the services performed (to say nothing of the private practice they may have) with those of our hard-worked Judges of the Superior Courts, and it is clear these Justices have a very snug berth of it, and we recommend them to the especial notice of Mr. Comptroller HAWS.

The jurisdiction of these petty Courts was sometime since most injudiciously increased from $100 to $250, and it is very easy to conceive how these Justices, elected generally after a fierce partisan contest, *must serve their friends.*

In addition to this, if a plaintiff living in one District and the defendant in the same or some other, is anxious to try his case before a favorite or friendly Justice, he has only to assign his claim to a resident of that Justice's District, and sue there, and so take all the benefit which such friendship or intimacy may be worth. The result can be readily supposed.

The particular evil complained of and so severely and justly animadverted upon and condemned by the General Term of the Common Pleas in the case you reported, is another strong objection against these Courts; and the Legislature ought at once to step in, and preclude a Justice from practising as Counsel before another, or the Justice's partner, or quasi partner, from practising in his own Court.

But, Sir, this is not all. The mode in which an appeal is taken from a judgment of a Justice of the District Court to the Common Pleas, is, in my humble opinion, the most preposterous, unfair and oppressive that human ingenuity ever devised. It is this:

A plaintiff or defendant dissatisfied with the judgment as being contrary to law, has, in the first place, to serve his notice of appeal upon the Justice, &c., in which he is required to state specifically the grounds of appeal. The Justice has then twenty days to make his return of the cause as tried before him, containing or *supposed* to contain, *all* the evidence, and his decision thereupon.

Now it is perfectly well known to the members of the Bar, that these same Justices have passions, prejudices, asperities and partialities in common with all other human beings, and it is evident how easy a matter it is for a plaintiff or defendants, or his counsel, to be on the "wrong side of the fence" with the Justice, and for the return to be made out as favorably as possible for his opponent, and as hostile and unfavorable towards himself.

True, the Code provides for an amendment of such return, but it is as difficult an achievement to have it *properly* amended as it is supposed to be to get butter out of a dog's mouth, or succeed in catching a pig with a soaped tail.

The appellate Court cannot control the judgment of the Justice on the *facts*; it can only affirm or reverse it on the *law*; and thus, it is in the power of the Court below to dress the facts up or soften them down as may best suit their humor, interests or inclination. They are really *in fact* the Supreme appellate Court.

In the case of appeals in the higher Courts the parties have a fair chance of having it tried on the merits, the Code providing for the settlement of a case in such a manner as insures justice to both plaintiff and defendant.

It is, Sir, high time something should be done to keep these "Honorables" under some control, and perhaps the best plan would be to sweep their Courts away *in toto*.

Let us have any number of Circuits and Trial terms; let us have public arbitrators or paid referees, selected from gentlemen of high standing, and pay them liberally—rather than submit any longer to the absurdities, incongruities, and fantastical pranks of these Justices of our Ward Courts.

Surely, our Legislature can and will devise some remedy for the suppression or improvement of what bids fair to become a public nuisance, in the place of a public benefit. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

The Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you take an interest in the public affairs of the City, will you devote a small space in your valuable paper to the fact of the Committee on Streets (as appears in the TIMES of yesterday) approving of taking up the Russ pavement and substituting the Belgian. The matter is to have a hearing on Monday next, when it is expected the Corporation will condemn such a monstrous absurdity. There is not a more durable or easily cleaned pavement in any of the large cities of Europe than that at present in Broadway. It is the admiration of every stranger who visits the City. It is nearly ten years laid down, and is without a blemish on its surface. No smaller blocks would bear the pressure of such a thoroughfare.

There has been a great outcry about the sufferings of horseflesh, and that evil is to be lamented, but the fault rests with the horse-owners, principally, for not having their horses properly prepared to travel on a hard road. This fact will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the horses that are prostrated.

If the authorities desire to satisfy themselves that these facts exist, let them appoint a committee of intelligent citizens, *who have nothing to do with City contracts*, and no doubt they will discover that the damage to the stage horses is owing to the culpable neglect of their owners, and not to the imperfection of the Broadway pavement.

The citizens confidently trust that the Common Council will not sanction such a monstrous abuse of the public funds. A TAX-PAYER.

Captain Wm. M. Walker's Report on the Spithead Naval Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the valuable naval communications which have appeared in your paper, perhaps for extent and importance of information none has equaled Commander WILLIAM M. WALKER'S report of the "Naval Spithead Review," and his account of the number, size, qualities, armament and peculiarities of the vessels composing that grand armada—as published in the issue of Jan. 13.

There is, however, an item of great interest which his modesty has suppressed. I refer to his agency in giving currency here to the means by which the difficulty encountered in England on the introduction of screw-propellers—that of securing the bearings in the stern against wear, under the ponderous shaft required—was obviated. Every arrangement for that purpose had failed, and the wear continued to obstruct the revolutions, endanger the ships, exposing them to founder, by admission of water through the shaft-hole, and it became probable that this mode of propulsion, with the immense advantages it offered, would be abandoned.

We also on this side of the Atlantic experienced the same evil, and our mechanics were at their wit's end for a remedy. The *Merrimac*, the first of our heavy screw ships-of-war put in commission, broke down from this very cause on her trial cruise.

The English engineers had at length hit upon an expedient which singularly enough proved adequate, viz.: The substitution of *wooden* in the place of *metal* bearings—more properly, the lining of the metal bearings with lignum vitæ.

The knowledge of this simple, but ingenious device, would no doubt in process of time have reached us, but it was hastened by the investigations of Commander WALKER on his visits to the foundries and work-shops of England, who, having generously received the plan from the inventor, brought it to the Government at Washington, and its introduction immediately became general here as in England.

Such a fact as this, and such a report, suggest strongly the advantage to be derived, not only to the Navy, but to the general mechanical world at home, from the presence of an officer of his intelligence and observation in Europe, proficient as he is in its languages. VERBUM SAP.

More Speed Wanted in Getting About the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with your other readers, I frequently notice in your journal suggestions for the better accommodation of that numerous class of our population who have home at one end and business at the other of a three-mile stretch. But it appears to me that this matter has resolved itself into a question of *time* rather than of distance. It really seems like going from one town to another, and nearly an hour is consumed on the journey. Practically speaking, we are no nearer the business part of the City than some who reside a dozen miles in the country. What we need, I think, is some kind of *steam communication* between the upper and lower portions of the City. Of course it is still too early to propose such a thing as an elevated railroad. But we have a noble river on either side of our long and narrow City, while none of our dwellings are more than a few squares from the water, and most of them much nearer. What, then, can prevent the formation of companies to run ferry-boats along the sides of the City? Say from Fortieth-street, on either side, to the Battery, touching at three or four intermediate points. For a great number of our business men this would form a rapid and delightful method of doing away with the tedious crawl down and up Broadway with which they are now bored daily.

As everybody is in the habit of looking over your columns for hints on municipal reform, I hope you will endeavor to lay this matter before the enterprising public. C. A.

Theodore Parker's Farewell—Remarks by Emerson.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Jan. 31.

The services at Music Hall, yesterday, drew together a vast congregation, completely filling the spacious edifice. Not only were the seats filled, but nearly all the available standing room was occupied. The announcement that the distinguished scholar and philosopher of Concord, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, would give a discourse, explains the presence of so many hundreds. The services were rendered additionally interesting from the reading of a farewell letter from the pastor, the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, which we are kindly permitted to print in advance of a pamphlet edition.

The services were commenced with singing by the choir. Mr. JOHN R. MANLY, the Clerk of the Society, then, after a brief statement that the last sermon which Mr. Parker preached to the Society, "What Religion may do for a Man," would be published during the present week, read the following farewell letter from the pastor:

MUCH VALUED FRIENDS: When I first found myself unable to speak to you again, and medical men bade me be silent, and flee off for my life to a more genial clime, I determined, before I went, to make ready and publish my New-Year's sermon, the last I ever preached; and the one which was to follow it, the last I ever wrote, lying there yet unspoken; and, also, to prepare a letter to you, reviewing our past intercourse of now nearly fifteen years.

The phonographer's swift pen made the first work easy, and the last sermon lies printed before you: the next I soon laid aside, reserving my forces for the last. But alas! the Thought, and still more the Emotion, requisite for such a Letter, under such circumstances, are quite too much for me now. So, with much regret, I find myself compelled to forego the attempt—nay, rather, I trust, only to *postpone* it for a few weeks.

Now I can but write this note in parting, to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me so long; for the open-handed generosity which has provided for my unexpected needs; for the continued affection which so many of you have always shown me, and now more tenderly than ever; and yet above all for the joy it has given me to see the great ideas and emotions of true religion spring up in your fields with such signs of promise. If my labors were to end to-day, I should still say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," for I think few men have seen larger results follow such labors, and so brief. But I shall not think our connection is ended, or likely soon to be: I hope yet to look in your eyes again, and speak to your hearts. So far as my recovery depends on me, be assured, dear friends, I shall leave nothing undone to effect it; and so far as it is beyond human control, certainly you and I can trust the Infinite Parent of us all, without whose beneficent Providence not even a sparrow falls to the ground; living here or in Heaven, we are all equally the children of that unbounded Love. It has given me great pain that I could not be with such of you as have lately suffered bereavements and other affliction, and at least speak words of endearment and sympathy, when words of consolation would not suffice.

I know not how long we shall be separated, but, while thankful for our past relations, I shall still fervently pray for your Welfare and Progress in True Religion, both as a Society and as individual men and women. I know you

LAW REPORTS.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY CASE.

Decision of Justice Davies—The Injunction Granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 31.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Sherman, Dean & Postley.*—The plaintiffs are a Maryland Coal Mining Company. They bring this action (by complaint and supplemental complaint) alleging the following facts among others. Early in the history of the Company, Sherman was elected a Director. He was moreover appointed one of the Executive Committee, and took an active part in the management of the affairs of the Company.

In 1855, Mr. Sherman offered a resolution at a meeting of the Directors for the appointment of a committee to report what part of the Company's mining lands could be sold without disadvantage. The resolution was passed, and Sherman himself appointed chairman of the Committee. They in due time reported, recommending a sale of 1,548½ acres. At a subsequent meeting, a resolution was passed authorising the President and Secretary to sell and convey a part of these lands; and thereupon a deed was executed of 1,215 acres to Sherman and Dean, for $149,000. A contract was at the same time executed with Sherman and Dean, securing to them important advantages in transportation over the Company's road. The action of the President and Secretary in this matter was formally approved by the Board.

The complaint also averred, in addition to the foregoing facts, that the price at which the lands were sold was grossly inadequate; and the rates permitted in the transportation contract abovementioned were so low as to afford no compensation to the company; and that the President made a false and fraudulent report of these dealings to the stockholders at their meeting.

Sherman and Dean, it is further alleged, in connection with Postley and others, organized the Hoffman Coal Company. They conveyed the lands and assigned the transportation contract to that Company; and Sherman and Dean between them took 4,990 shares out of 5,000 shares into which the stock was divided.

The complaint prayed that the deed and contracts might be declared void and canceled. The plaintiffs now move for an injunction pending the suit.

The affidavits to oppose the motion denied all charges of fraud; but did not deny the sale and conveyance and the making the transportation contract, or that the price was inadequate. They alleged that the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1857, ratified the dealings in question, but did not deny that the President made the representation to the meeting charged in the complaint. They alleged that several of the stockholders had solicited Sherman to make the purchase, and that the lands could not have been sold if he had not been willing to do so. Other facts appear in the opinion.

C. A. Rapallo and S. J. Tilden for the motion; L. R. Marsh and E. W. Stoughton opposed.

DAVIES, J., rendered an elaborate and lengthy opinion, of which the following is a condensation:

The question presented for my decision is whether I will dissolve the preliminary injunction granted in this cause, or continue the same till the hearing. The solution of this question depends upon the fact whether or not the plaintiffs have made out an apparent right to the relief demanded. From the facts, not denied before me, it appears that Sherman organized the Hoffman Coal Company in August, 1858, and that he became one of its Directors, and he and Dean owned 4,990 shares of the 5,000 shares of its capital stock.

It is, therefore, too clear to need illustration, that whatever knowledge they had of these transactions the Hoffman Coal Company had. They were its creators; they breathed into it life, and gave it all it had, and owned the whole of it at its creation, and all but a small payment after; and therefore, what they knew, their creature knew.

It must, therefore, be answered that the defendant Postley, as President of the Hoffman Coal Company, stands in no better position before this Court than the other defendants.

Next, as to the defendant Dean. It appears from his statement and that of the defendant Sherman, that the sale, terms, price and all the arrangements were concluded, and the contract drawn and agreed upon, and all the papers ready for execution, before Sherman and Dean became acquainted with each other, and that acquaintance was first made when they met for the execution of the papers. It is charged in the complaint that Dean has never paid anything to the plaintiffs on account of said purchase, and it is alleged, in the supplemental complaint, and not denied, that he is a clerk and a man of little or no pecuniary responsibility. It would appear, that at this meeting to sign the papers, he entered into a guaranty with the defendant Sherman, with whom before he was totally unacquainted, to guarantee with him, and did guarantee, the payment of $112,000 of the Bonds of the plaintiffs and the payment of the annual interest thereon for eight years, and which interest amounted in all to the sum of $53,760. The readiness with which he entered into liabilities to such an amount with a total stranger, gives countenance to the allegation that he was a man of little or no pecuniary responsibility. It is also alleged in the complaint, and not denied, that whatever has been paid on account of said purchase money, was paid by the defendant, Sherman. I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion, from all the facts before me, that if Dean entered into these transactions on his own account, he did so with full knowledge of the relation of the defendant, Sherman, to the plaintiffs, and if he acted as the mere agent of others, his principals must have been cognizant of any particular connection with the sale and purchase, if they were not in fact sellers in them. Dean, in his affidavit read on this motion, says "that he had no acquaintance, consultation, or communication with the defendant, Sherman, until the bargain was made and the terms concluded for the purchase of the said property, conveyed by said deed of 22d of April, 1856, and the said transportation contracts as per date, nor until the parties came together to have the same executed."

Dean denies all fraud on his part, or knowledge that any was perpetrated by the defendant Sherman; but I cannot resist the conviction that he knew, and if he acted for others that they will know, that Sherman was, at the time, a Director of the plaintiffs.

The cases in reference to the dealings of an agent or trustee with the property, in reference to which his agency or trust exists, may be arranged into two classes.

First—Cases in which a trustee buys or contracts with himself or with several trustees, of which he is one, or a board of trustees of which he is one, and it will be seen by reference to the authorities hereinafter cited, that the incapacity to purchase applies to all these cases.

Second—Cases in which a trustee buys of or contracts with his *cestui que trust*, who is *sui juris*, and incompetent to deal independently of the trustee in respect to the fund estate.

As to the first class of cases, the purchase is virtually at the option of the *cestui que trust*, without reference to the fairness or unfairness of the purchases or contracts. For the reasons before given the disqualification of the party purchasing or contracting is a conclusion of law and is absolute.

[His Honor here proceeds to an elaborate and searching review of the authorities both in English and American jurisprudence, and under the civil law, in support of the rule above stated, which he sustains, as follows:]

It is thus seen that the rule by which agents or trustees are prohibited and rendered incapable of purchasing or dealing with the property of their *cestui que trusts*, is one of universal application, fortified by a current of theory and high authorities, and is adhered to with stern and inflexible integrity; and the consequence of such dealing and purchasing is, that the agent or trustee is liable at any time, on the application of the *cestui que trust*, and as a matter of course, and without reference to the fairness or unfairness of the transaction, the adequacy or inadequacy of the price paid, or any other equities of the agent or trustee, to have the sale set aside. Such has been the uniform administration of the law in England, and where the civil law prevails, and in this country. No reason is suggested why rules thus founded on the soundest morals, which have been maintained with such uniformity and steadiness, should never be relaxed. On the contrary, it is seen that every consideration arising from circumstances surrounding us, and the unparalleled multiplicity of corporations, who can only act by trustee or agents, and the very large proportion of the wealth of the country invested in them, and placed under the control and management of agents and trustees, forcibly demands of courts of justice a firm adherence to these principles, and a stern application of them to every case coming within the sphere of their action. Nay, the rule, as applicable to managers or corporations, should in no particular be relaxed. Those who assume the position of directors and trustees assume also the obligations which the law imposes on such a relation. The stockholders confide to their integrity, to their faithfulness, watchfulness, the protection of their interests. This duty they have assumed, this the law imposes on them, and this those for whom they act have a right to expect. They are not permitted to watch over their own interests; they cannot speak in their own behalf; they must trust to the fidelity of their agents. If they discharge these important duties and trusts faithfully, the law interposes its shield for their protection and defence: if they depart from the line of their duty, and waste or take themselves, instead of protecting, the property and interests confided to them, the law, on the application of those thus wronged or despoiled, promptly steps in to apply the correction, and return to the injured what has been lost by the unfaithfulness of the agents.

This right of the *cestui que trust* to have the sale vacated and set aside, when his trustee is the purchaser, is not impaired or defeated by the circumstance that the trustee purchased for another. [Citing *ex parte* Bennet, 10 Ves. 386.] It follows, therefore, that if defendant Sherman was incapacitated to purchase for himself, he was equally incapacitated to act for the defendant Dean; and if Dean were the sole purchaser, the purchase would be set aside.

Neither are the duties or obligations of a director or trustee altered from the circumstance that he is one of a number of directors or trustees, and that this circumstance diminishes his responsibility, or relieves him from any incapacity to deal with the property of his *cestui que trust*. The same principles apply to him as one of a number as if he were acting as a sole trustee.

[His Honor next proceeds to decide that the action of the stockholders at the meeting of June, 1857, in ratifying the dealings with Sherman and Dean, was not such a ratification as prevents the Company from maintaining their suit; for the general reason that they had not knowledge of all the facts. He then states the final conclusion to which he arrives:]

I have arrived at the conclusion, entirely clear to my own mind, that this deed and contract cannot be sustained.

I have arrived at the result without considering the question of fraud raised in the complaint and denied by the affidavits. I have chosen to place my decision on higher and more satisfactory grounds. For the reasons I have stated, the plaintiffs having established a *prima facie* right to have the deed and contract *sole* called and the lands sold reconveyed to them, it is my duty to restrain the defendants until the hearing of this cause, as asked for in the complaint and supplemental complaints.

The plaintiffs have the right to their real estate, or anything into which it has been transmuted. It is, therefore, proposed to restrain the defendants from transferring the stock owned by them in the Hoffman Coal Company, which but represents the real estate of the plaintiffs, and the privileges and advantages secured by the transportation contracts.

The motion for injunction is therefore granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows: 65 bbls. Ashes, 7,955 bbls. and 381 bags Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,676 bush. Wheat, 400 bush. Corn, 620 bush. Oats, 1,220 bush. Malt, 2,869 pkgs. Provisions and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Find ready buyers at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.; sales to-day, 65 bbls., including all immediately available at our quotations. Many holders are asking $6 ℔ 100 lbs. for both kinds.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales to-day, 150 bags Java, at 14½c. @15c., and 400 bags Laguayra at 11¾c. @12c. ℔ lb. The sale referred to this morning comprised 2,500 bags Rio, per *M. A. Forrest*, at 11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 750 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c., and Middling Orleans at 12¼c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 160 tons Jamaica Logwood at $12 50 ℔ ton.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Feb. 1,

	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.
Barwood	560	355
Camwood	32	—
Fustic	549	478
Hache Wood	—	20
Lima Wood	—	420
Logwood	2,774	2,330
Sapan Wood	34	40
Total, tons	4,049	3,641

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce, quiet, and nominal. A limited inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Herring at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy and languid for State and Western Flour. Holders evince more disposition to sell, but they do not appear to be willing to reduce prices to suit buyers. These are moving reservedly, as they generally look for some concessions. Sales, 7,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00	@ 4 50
Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra State	5 75	@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 70@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and prices favor buyers, yet the demand is not active. Sales have been made of 15,300 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 46½; fair Red Western at $1 35; poor White Southern, at $1 35; and ordinary Red Southern at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled, to-day; old Mixed Western is inquired for at 84c.@85c. ℔ bushel, but the leading holders ask more. No important sales have been reported. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to about 7,500 bushels at 79c.@82c. for poor to good new white Southern; 82½c. for old White do.; 81c.@82c. for new yellow Jersey; and 62c.@64c. for new yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at old quotations. Barley is in good request, and is quite stiffly held; sales 4,700 bushels poor State, at 74c.; 1,300 bushels California, at 80c.; and 3,600 bushels choice Canada, at $1 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at old figures. We quote: Canada at 63c.@65c.; Western, at 62c.@64c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ℔ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL for the annexed statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	1859.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	to Jan. 28	83,682	350,532	299,072
New-Orleans	to Jan. 20	—	—	2,250
Philadelphia	to Jan. 20	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	to Jan. 20	—	—	—
Boston	to Jan. 21	40	—	—
Other Ports	to Jan. 29	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		85,731	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1858		507,769	3,199,187	765,388
To about same period, 1857		592,241	6,501,204	2,514,684
To about same period, 1856		569,805	3,167,247	1,801,425

TO THE CONTINENT.

From		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1859		27,591	43,212	6,651
Other Ports to latest dates		13,810	6,020	—

The business in Breadstuffs during the fortnight, Mr. BILL reviews thus: "The speculative feeling which has existed here since last Fall, and controlled the market for Breadstuffs, is yet strong, and gives a firm tone to the trade. There is no doubt a serious defect in the last crop of Wheat, both as regards quality and quantity, and it is now generally conceded that there will be no great excess of Indian Corn; on this is based the speculation. Prices, in the meantime, are somewhat unsettled, and much diversity of opinion exists, as regards the stability of prices for the future. It is a remarkable feature in the trade that during the month ending on the 28th January, there was not a barrel of Flour, or a bushel of Grain cleared from the United States to Liverpool, and only 10 bbls. of Flour to London. On the fortnight, there has been a further advance of about 25c. @50c. ℔ bbl. on Flour; at the close yesterday there was less doing, and prices rather favored the buyer. In Wheat, the transactions have been large, at steadily advancing rates; the city millers have purchased freely, but the principal sales have been on speculative account. The receipts are light, and the stock in store is held with firmness. Indian Corn of the old crop in store is mostly in the hands of speculative parties, who do not offer it freely. The new comes forward from the South slowly; the late advance has materially checked the trade for local purposes, and for a day or two past prices have been somewhat easier."

HIDES—Are in demand at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in demand, including Crude at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs., and Spirits at 49¾c. @50c. ℔ gallon. Stock estimated at 6,000 bbls. Crude, and 6,710 bbls. Spirits. Tar is scarce and wanted, chiefly at $2 37½c@$2 50 ℔ bbl. Resin is in reduced supply and good demand at full prices. The week's sales of Resin, according to Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER, have been as follows: 1,000 bbls. common, at $1 75, afloat, (to arrive;) 4,900 do., on the spot, at $1 77½@$1 80, principally at the latter rate; 700 strained do., at $1 65; 800 bbls. No. 2, at $3 25; 280 do., at $2 50; 930 low No. 1, at $3; 200 do., at $2 25; 600 good do., at $4; 330 do., at $4 38; 729 at $5, and 400 at $6.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at steady prices. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are pretty actively sought after, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, 6¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly at 8¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is active and firm. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@12¾c. here, and 12¾c. from Feb. 15 to April 1, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at firm prices. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 77,263 bbls. Pork, and 66,911 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 66,828 bbls. Pork, and 71,888 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Jan. 1, 1859; and 9,992 bbls. Pork, and 27,723 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1858.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Coffee, packages	7,054	41,992
Molasses, hhds	6,598	4,826
Sugar, hhds	949	550
Sugar, bags	2,088	4,340
Sugar, boxes	15,958	—

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics for January.

	1858.	1859.
Imports, bags	2,414	17,514
Sales, bags	—	20,835
Stock Feb. 1, bags	23,302	12,260

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full prices, with sales reported of 735 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 100 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. The market for Refined Sugars is unsettled, and prices are altogether nominal. Refiners are not refining much at present.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Imports Jan. 15 to 31.	Sales Jan. 15 to 31.	Stock Feb. 1, 1859.
Cuba, hhds	500	2,900	4,234
New-Orleans, hhds	5,200	6,600	4,184
Porto Rico, hhds	—	300	—
Melado, hhds	—	250	32
Havana, boxes	240	5,300	8,691

Prices of Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

Melado	5¾c. @5¾c.	Brown Hava'a	7¾c. @8c.
Muscovado	6¾c. @8c.	Yellows	8¾c. @9c.
New-Orleans	7c. @8¾c.	Florettas	9¾c. @9¾c.
Porto Rico	7c. @8¾c.	White	9¾c. @10c.
Cucorocha	7c. @7¾c.		

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at full prices; sales since Friday last 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@10¾c.; 170 cases Seed Leaf, at 14c.@25c.; 23 cases Florida, at 15c.@20c.; 415 bales Havana, at 30c.@45c.; 230 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, hhds	9,086	375	9,461
Received since, hhds	37	32	69
Total, hhds	9,123	407	9,530
Delivered since, hhds	856	84	940
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, hhds	8,267	323	8,590
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds	3,692	275	3,967

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Vara.	Cien.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, bales	6,194	3,205	1,239	3,067	290
Rec'd since, bales	1,596	869	—	505	230
Total	7,790	4,094	1,239	3,572	830
Sales to Jan. 31, '59, bales	2,068	2,516	—	1,772	—
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, bales	5,724	1,578	1,239	1,800	530
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,631	2,380	79	3,302	88

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27¼c. chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d., and 22 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d., and 400 tons Logwood, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ℔ lb.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S
EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN,
THIS EVENING—THE RIVALS.

The following notice is from the Washington *Republican*:

"MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S 'EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN.'—The sketch of Sheridan's love, elopement and marriage, introductory to the reading of the 'Rivals,' afforded much amusement, and the comedy itself, as read by Mr. Vandenhoff, kept the audience in continual laughter. Sir Anthony, Mrs. Malaprop, Bob Acres, Sir Lucius O'Trigger—even Lydia Languish was brought palpably before our eyes. The great variety of voice, expression, and manner, that Mr Vandenhoff brings into play, for every different character, is indeed surprising. In the words of Coleman's celebrated line, slightly altered, he may be described as 'several single gentlemen rolled into one.'"

LYRIQUE HALL, No. 765 Broadway, a few doors below 9th-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for

NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,

thus proving it to be, without question, the

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!

during which time it has been witnessed by more than ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by

LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE

and

UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.

THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
OF
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Seventh appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL,
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
Mme. AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co's
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful Australian horseman,
JAMES MELVILLE.
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.
SECOND MATINEE
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN!
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been repeated for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
Eliciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in the olla podrida of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
The entertainment will commence with
THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Merrison.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2,
The performance will commence with
WERNER.
After which, will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mohara.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine.....Miss Alice Grey

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN!
LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
In this week.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will have the honor to give (as above) his celebrated literary and dramatic entertainment, entitled:
"THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN."
Each evening has a sketch of a different period of Sheridan's life, with anecdotes, &c., and the
READING OF A DIFFERENT COMEDY,
With impersonations of the several characters.
First evening, Wednesday, Feb. 2, THE RIVALS.
Second evening, Thursday, Feb. 3,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Third evening, Friday, Feb. 4, THE CRITIC.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon, New-York and Everett Hotels, and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital, Under the patronage of Mrs Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No 365 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 600 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADORS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7¾, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 15c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S
SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT
AT MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY,
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
Duet—Harp and Piano Forte"—"Anna Bolena" and "Sonnambula," (Mr. APTOMMAS and Mr. BRISTOW.) Cavatina. Song—La Serenata del Marinaro, (first time in America,) (Miss DINGLEY.) Mercadante Song—Ach, wie war's möglich, denn—(How can it be love.) (Mr. MAYER.) Volkslied. Duet—Graceful Consort. (Miss DINGLEY and Mr. MACCONKEY.) Haydn. Variations—Harp—Home, Sweet Home, (Mr. APTOMMAS.) Aptommas. Song—Il Braccio Mio. (Miss DINGLEY.) Nicolini. Trio—O Nume Benefico. (Miss DINGLEY, Mr. MAYER and Mr. MACCONKEY,) Rossini. Aria—Zauberflote, (Mr. MACCONKEY.) Mozart. Solo—I Know that my Redeemer Liveth. (Miss DINGLEY.) Handel Harp—Autumn, and Tarantella. (Mr. APTOMMAS.) John Thomas and Aptommas. Scotch Ballad—Down the Burn, Davy, Love, (Miss DINGLEY.)
Mr. GEORGE F BRISTOW will preside at the Pianoforte. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SACRED CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
at the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen will assist:
Miss C. L. BIRD,
Miss BELLE P. JANES,
Miss ANNA PALMER,
Mr. DAVID MIRANDA, Primo Tenor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Exeter Hall, London.
Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. E. A. Payne.....Musical Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES,
Under the management of Mrs. E. O. WREN.
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Will perform every Evening, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons of this week at 3 o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10½-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the death of a prominent member of his church, Dr. MAGOON is unable to fulfill his engagement for Wednesday evening.
The lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, on the above subject is therefore postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Per order,
T. R. REDWAY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Fraud and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Stage-Struck Barber.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Werner—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at the time of going to press.

The attention of Congress, yesterday, centred in a few measures of importance, and the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, a resolution for the relief of Commodore Paulding, was offered by Mr. Seward, and referred. The bill donating lands to agricultural colleges was then given the preference over prior orders, on motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and discussed until the adjournment. In the House, the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole was reconsidered, and it was passed, after an ineffectual effort to table it, by a vote of 120 against 76. It provides that any person, the head of a family, and duly qualified as a citizen, shall be entitled to enter upon a quarter section of any unappropriated land, and hold the same for actual settlement and cultivation. The Senate French Spoliation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Burlingame, after a few remarks, moved the previous question. A point of order was raised that, as the bill appropriated money, it must be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker decided the point well taken, and an appeal from his decision was tabled. So the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House soon after adjourned.

Secretary Cobb, having received the revenue returns for the month of January, for which he has been waiting, will make answer probably by to-morrow to the House resolution, calling for his opinion as to the sufficiency of the revenue under the present Tariff system to meet the expenses of the Government. He is understood to be decidedly of the opinion that it will be insufficient, and that either an increase of the Tariff rates on certain articles must be made, or that resort must be had to another large loan. This statement relative to the views of the Secretary is in direct contradiction of the reports, which have been circulated, that he is opposed to any interference with the provisions of the present Tariff.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House opposed to protection and specific duties was held last night, to consider and take action on the Tariff question. The caucus was principally composed of Southern members, though several Northern Democrats were present, and John Cochrane presided. A great diversity of opinion existed as to the proper method of meeting the present pressing emergencies of the Government, but a very general impression prevailed that the estimates were altogether too high, and that measures must be taken to reduce them very materially. Resolutions were finally adopted which declare against any modification of the present tariff, and call for a reduction in the expenditures, and the caucus adjourned until Saturday night, when a generall call is to be issued to the Democratic members, and the question of retrenchment is to be debated.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a bill was introduced providing for reports every year from the Governor of the number of pardons granted, with all the documents in each case, and also the number of applications for pardons refused. Another bill introduced vests in the City of New-York the title to the land in the Thirteenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after an animated discussion, the enacting clause was struck out by an emphatic vote, thus killing the bill. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was debated, and amended so as to include Erie and New-York. The bill extending the provisions of the Exemption law was also debated, but no action was taken.

The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention met at Albany yesterday. The attendance was not very large. Addresses were delivered by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others of the great guns of the party, in support of the doctrine of State independence, and in advocacy of disunion; and a series of resolutions were discussed, and finally adopted, which denounce the Union as "a covenant with Death" and "an agreement with Hell."

The New-York State Medical Society met at Albany yesterday—it being the fifty-second annual meeting. Among other business transacted, a Committee was appointed to ascertain and report some method calculated to insure more general vaccination throughout the State as a precaution against small-pox.

While we have no further advices from the seat of war in Hayti, our intelligence from several other points of the island is later. Business is universally suspended. The embargo upon the coastwise trade has contributed to this result; while the general anxiety as to the result of the contest was the principal cause of the panic. A large body of troops is said to have advanced under a commander whose name is wanting, from Aux Cayes to the relief of the Emperor. The inhabitants of that vicinity are reported as favoring the revolution. Affairs were quiet at Gonaives and at Cape Haytien. An imperial vessel-of-war had attempted the bombardment of the fort of St. Marc, at the former place, but at too long range to inflict damage. A slight skirmish had also occurred in the same vicinity. The scope of the news corroborates that already received, indicating the probable overthrow of Soulouque.

Latest advices from Northern Mexico state that Governor Garza was preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the Liberals. The number of troops under his command is not stated.

The marine losses for January, comprising partial damage to vessels and cargo, as well as total losses, are estimated at one million, six hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars. Among the heaviest of these losses are those of the ships *Flying Fish* and *Robert Henderson*, which went ashore with teas in China; the British ship *Meroo*, abandoned on fire; the bark *Oakland*, struck by lightning; the *Oxnard*, foundered off Cape of Good Hope, and the *Roebuck*, ashore in Boston Bay, which alone amount to over six hundred thousand dollars.

The whole number of steamers upon the Pacific, employed in ocean and river navigation which have been officially inspected by the Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District, is 44, comprising an aggregate of 26,530 tons. A list of their names and tonnage, and a statement of their condition, is published in another column.

A man named Rodgers, with his wife and three of his children, were burnt to death in his house on the outskirts of Alleghany City, Penn., on Monday night. The house took fire in the lower story, and the flames spread so rapidly as to prevent the escape of all the inmates with the exception of a boy eleven years of age. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it was ascertained on the Coroner's inquest that Rodgers retired to bed intoxicated.

Before the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted and referred. The Committee on County Officers was directed to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, for the purpose of erecting a jail there. A communication was received from the Justices of the Superior Court asking for better Court-room accommodations. A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth that much confusion had resulted from the intermingling of the City and County financial affairs, and stating that he had directed that the accounts should be kept separately hereafter. The Board appropriated $500 for fitting up the Coroners' offices.

At the meeting of the Board of Governers, yesterday, it was decided to open a quarry south of the Lunatic Asylum, from which to obtain stone for the erection of the wing which is to be added to that institution. Dr. Brueninghausen submitted a resolution directing the exclusion of females hereafter from Bellevue Hospital, at the hours of prescription, and of performing surgical operations. It was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and will probably be carried into effect.

A member of the gang known as the "Hammersley-street Gang," named Mike O'Brien, was shot accidentally last evening by a German butcher named Ford, at his shop, No. 202 Varick-street. O'Brien, in company with two other members of the same gang, entered the shop, and helped themselves from a keg of pickled onions. Ford asked them for pay, when they commenced to abuse him, and one of them attempted to rob the money-drawer. Ford then attempted to eject them from the premises, but they attacked him in concert, and he found it impossible. He then seized a loaded gun which he had behind the counter, and attempted to intimidate them, but they seized hold of it, and in the struggle for its possession it was discharged, the load taking effect in O'Brien's side, inflicting a wound which it is thought will result fatally. O'Brien's companions then fled, and Ford was taken into custody.

A very remarkable case yesterday demanded the attention of one of the Coroners. At an early hour in the morning a woman was found lying nearly dead on the pavement in Vandewater-street. She proved to be the wife of a printer, and from the bruises found upon her, one of three things was deemed certain—that she had been thrown out of the window of her room, the room being on the third floor; that she had thrown herself out, or that she had fallen out accidentally. There was evidence going to show the possibility of her having come to her death in either of the ways named. The Jury, in their verdict, however, attributed the death to accident.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday, at which a communication, signed by fifty persons, was presented, preferring charges, based upon rumors, against Ex-Alderman Clark, Principal of Public School No. 13. Mr. Clark is accused of conniving with some unknown person to make (in a serreptitious manner) between sixty and seventy pupils of Public School No. 13, members of the Mercantile Library Association, so that they could vote the "regular" ticket at the late election. The matter was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The General Markets yesterday were inactive for Cotton and Breadstuffs. Groceries were in demand. Provisions were less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, Whisky and Leather. Freights were less active.

The Belly Grant and French Intrigues in Central America.

The *Arabia's* advices show that steady progress is making in the organization of the Company for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus under the Belly grant. We cannot help thinking that this matter receives, at the hands of our people as well as Government, far less attention than it deserves. As we stated in a recent article upon this subject, only two grants have ever been made by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica of this nature;—the first was to American citizens, and the second was to M. Belly and his associates. If the Governments of the Isthmus are permittted to repudiate the first of these engagements, the latter will become valid, and the control of the Isthmus transit may pass into the hands of a French company, backed by the French Government, and sustained by the active intervention of French frigates in those waters.

It has been too hastily assumed by our people, and too rashly credited by our Government, that this French project was conceived by M. Belly alone, and that it has been prosecuted solely and exclusively as a private undertaking. We have very substantial reasons, based upon the perusal of unpublished documents, for believing this to be a very great mistake. We have no doubt it will finally appear that the scheme originated with M. Marcoleta, formerly Minister of Nicaragua to the United States;—and that it was intended by him as a means of avenging himself upon the Government and the people of this country for personal slights received at their hands. It will be remembered doubtless that the Government of Nicaragua was requested by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, to recall their Minister, on the ground that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming both a Minister and a gentleman. The Government of Nicaragua, in reply to Mr. Webster's communication, desired to know the specific grounds on which the removal was requested, that it might determine for itself whether the requirement of removal should be complied with or not. When this reply reached the Government of the United States, Mr. Edward Everett was filling the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster. Mr. Everett informed the Government of Nicaragua that it was quite sufficient for them to know that the presence of Mr. Marcoleta, as Minister, was objectionable here, and that this Government was not bound to furnish reasons therefor. All further diplomatic intercourse was then refused to Mr. Marcoleta. He was not recalled, but was appointed to France, England, and Europe generally, and left for Paris to fulfill the purposes of his mission, threatening vengeance against the United States, its institutions and people, and the American, Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company in particular. His boasts that he would be heard of again in this country were open and frequent, and couched in language always offensive.

This gentleman was an old acquaintance and personal friend of Louis Napoleon. They became known to each other when the present Emperor was an exile from France, and Marcoleta was a refugee from Spain, because of his complicity in the Spanish revolution, during which period he acted as clerk to a Colonel in the army of Don Carlos. When Napoleon became Emperor, and Marcoleta a Minister to his Court, without salary, or even the hope of it, Napoleon III. settled upon him an *annual pension*, on which, since his advent to Paris, he has been living, and *still lives*.

It will be observed, that M. Marcoleta had a double inducement to interfere prejudicially to the interests of citizens of the United States in a transit franchise across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in the hostility which he felt against the Government of the United States in imposing upon him a public disgrace, and in the annual stipend which was furnished him by the Emperor of the French. We have reliable evidence for saying that he had repeated consultations with the Emperor as to the best mode of preventing citizens of this country from opening and establishing the Nicaragua transit. He pictured the grasping disposition of the Yankees—declared their object to be the monopoly of the transit to themselves and the exclusion of the rest of mankind, and the eventual absorption of all Central America into the American Union. He succeeded in arousing the prejudices or the fears of the Emperor, and this advantage he followed up by proposing to M. Belly to secure the coöperation of some French Banking firm of notoriety, and then to make an application to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for a grant, which he, Marcoleta, would cause to be made to them. Months before M. Belly left for Central America, Marcoleta wrote to his Government and that of Costa Rica urging upon them an immediate compliance with the proposition of Belly, as the sure and only means of preventing American population, the spread of American influence in and their absorption of the Isthmian powers. So delighted was the man with his achievement that he could not retain the gratification he felt at having, as he supposed, eradicated all American interests from Nicaragua. He wrote to divers persons here in his confidence, boasting of his success in being revenged upon the American Government and people—that the French Emperor had heartily entered into his plans—and that hereafter Nicaragua and Costa Rica could repose with confidence upon French protection against American aggression. From all this it follows that Marcoleta has, upon repeated occasions, uttered and written what is willfully false, with the intention to deceive his Government and his friends, or that M. Belly, in his mission to Central America, was the *protégé* of Napoleon, and acted, if not under his advice, at least with his knowledge, concurrence, approbation and pledge of protection. That the latter is true there is little room for doubt, in view of other facts in the case.

When M. Belly arrived at San Juan del Norte he learned that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty had been submitted to the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua for their ratification. Well knowing that, should that treaty be ratified, there would be an end to his hopes of procuring a Canal contract, he immediately caused his arrival to be announced in the State paper of Nicaragua, *El Centro Americano*, of the 11th April, in the following terms:

"We announce the arrival of the distinguished publicist, Señor Belly, who will leave immediately for the interior. His being a caballero and a Frenchman of such distinction causes us to conceive the most exalted hopes of a speedy change in these regions. You cannot believe the rejoicing which the arrival of M. Belly has caused, nor fail to perceive that this is the first testimony of a French intervention of that nation so noble and generous, which, as the protector of the West, appears resolved no longer to tolerate, as in the name of civilization she has a right to do, that the Yankees shall so insolently break the social laws, even to the legalizing of filibusterism, that execrable modern piracy which hardly would have raised its head in the dark ages."

This language, published in the only official State paper of Nicaragua, establishes three facts: *First*—That M. Belly did not represent himself to be, or pretend to be, a private subject, soliciting a contract for the purposes of private gain. *Second*—That he was the representative, or *quasi* representative, of the French Government. *Third*—That he came to promise not only French intervention and protection in behalf of Nicaragua, but a protection and intervention *adverse to the Government and people of the United States*, and the rights which her citizens had previously acquired under and by virtue of a solemn contract.

But there is additional testimony on this point. On the 25th of March, 1858, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty was confirmed by the Constituent Assembly, and before the pompous and insulting announcement of the actual arrival of M. Belly was made public. The day following, President Martinez was waited upon by General Lamar, the American Minister, and his Secretary of Legation, who tendered to him his congratulations, which the President accepted; a few days thereafter a special bearer of dispatches was appointed to go to the City of Washington, to whom President Martinez delivered a packet of papers, telling him to hurry on as speedily as possible, as he bore with him the destinies of the State. Thus, General Lamar and the bearer of dispatches both believed that the latter conveyed the ratified treaty to the United States Government. Both were, we will not say outwitted, but deceived. On the 4th April the following announcement was made in the State paper, *El Centro Americano:*

"The Treaty which was signed at Washington on the 6th November last by General Cass and Señor Yrisarri, was ratified by the constituent power on the 25th of March last, by a majority of 10 to 5. This business is of sufficient importance to occupy vividly the minds of the Nicaraguans. Every one understands that an entirely new era is opened to the country, for which it is necessary to prepare ourselves if we do not wish to remain very backward in the career of progress."

Now it must be remembered that the State paper was then and now is under the control of President Martinez, and the announcement which we have quoted shows that after the ratification of the treaty he still approved of it, as he had before approved of it, by sending it to the Assembly for confirmation—and yet it was not returned to the United States Government. And why not? The arrival of M. Belly had been ascertained, and the motives, powers and purposes with which he came had long before been communicated by M. Marcoleta. Does any man believe that any mere private French tourist, clothed with no diplomatic powers, and wholly unauthorized to speak on the part of the French Government, could have stayed the hand of Martinez from returning a ratified treaty to the United States, especially when it is considered that the Government of Nicaragua knew nothing and had heard but little of M. Belly? Are Governments in the habit of being thus swayed? And yet the proof is abundant that to the persuasions of M. Belly alone and his offers of French protection, are we indebted for the failure to return that treaty.

From San Juan del Norte, M. Belly proceeded first to San Jose, in Costa Rica. Shortly after his arrival there, on the 11th April, a public dinner was given to General Jerez, who was there with the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, to regulate the conditions of the boundary settlement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At this dinner M. Belly was present, and made a speech, in which he employed the following language in speaking of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and its ratification by the Constituent Assembly:

"When I heard of the arrival here of the Nicaraguan Minister, (Jerez,) I was filled with lively hopes; they were, however, a little embittered by the notice of an unfortunate act which arrived at the same time, (the ratification of the treaty.) Nevertheless, when a people seriously desires it, they can always erase from their annals an unfortunate page."

Is this the language and tone of a tourist? Who were the other speakers at this public dinner, as related with all the importance of large type in the Government paper, the *Cronica de Costa Rica* of the 14th April, 1858? They were the Minister of Relations of Costa Rica, Don Narciso Toleda, General Maximo Jerez, the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, and the President of Costa Rica, Don Juan Rafael Mora. On the 23d April M. Belly proceeded to Rivas, in Nicaragua, accompanied by all the aforesaid *magnificos*, where they met Martinez and where the famous Belly contract was signed, to which were appended the insulting declarations of Mora and Martinez against the honor and good faith of the Government of the United States. Who believes that this insult to the United States was gratuitous on the part of Nicaragua, relying upon her own strength or that it was offered at the instigation of a mere private tourist, without diplomatic character? On the contrary, who does not know that no such insult would have been offered by Nicaragua and Costa Rica unless they felt themselves secure of the protection of France, England and Sardinia, which had been so lavishly promised to them by M. Belly.

From the day when M. Belly entered Nicaragua until the day of his departure he indulged in incessant denunciation and vituperation of the Government and people of the United States, and seemed to be satisfied with the grant of no privilege to himself unless it were given on the annulment or repudiation of some prior grant to citizens of this country. In all this he received the plaudits of the officials of Central America, which culminated on the 23d April in the official announcement in the *Centro-Americano*, that the Executive had insuperable objections to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. Who and what influences caused this sudden change in the mind of the Government of Nicaragua?

After the return of M. Belly to France, the columns of every newspaper to which he had access were made vocal with criminations of the United States Government, its fillibustering tendencies and its want of good faith, and the power of the French Government was invoked to intervene between this country and the absorption of Central America. The censorship which the Emperor exercises over the Press in France is well known, and violent denunciations of this country could not be so often repeated except with his tacit concurrence.

We have much more evidence to offer, positive as well as circumstantial, in support of our postulate that the Emperor of France has intervened in Central American affairs with a view to check the progress of American influence in that quarter of the world; but we forbear. Enough has already been offered to satisfy the doubts and the scruples of the most unbelieving. We alluded last week to the vested rights acquired by our own citizens long anterior to the contract of M. Belly. If this Government, as it should do, insists on and maintains those rights, we have nothing to fear from French intervention. Whether the Government will or not employ the necessary means for this purpose in accordance with the Message of the President, and the manifesto of General Cass of 25th of July last, is yet to be learned, and we hope that decision will not come too late.

Dangerous Instruments of Protection.

The English papers, a few months ago, contained an account of a shocking accident, which had resulted from the employment of firearms by a timid gentleman as a protection against burglars. A clergyman of the established Church, whose parsonage was situated in a rural district, had been very much alarmed by reading accounts of burglaries committed in various places, and, as a means of security, he provided himself with a revolver. Sitting in his study late one night, he heard footsteps under his window, and, thinking there might be a burglar prowling around his house, he opened the door, and, to let the intruder know he was armed, he fired his revolver in the darkness without, and, hearing no more noise, he returned to his study. The next morning, the corpse of one of his friends and neighbors was found lying near his door with a bullet in his brain.

A very similar accident occurred in this City on Monday morning, the particulars of which were reported in full yesterday. A timid pawnbroker, hearing his basement window opened, jumps out of bed, seizes his revolver, and, throwing up his bedroom window, calls out to know "who's there." His servant-girl, who had risen at her usual hour, puts her head out of the basement window to see who was calling, when the pawnbroker, without waiting a moment to see who it is, fires off his revolver and puts two bullets into the neck of his luckless servant.

Of course there was no design to inflict any injury upon any one in either of these cases. But it would be hardly safe to bring in a verdict of nobody to blame. There is no law to prevent men from carrying weapons necessary for their defence about their persons, nor from keeping revolvers, or any other kind of firearms, in their houses to protect them against burglars. But every man should be held responsible for the harm he may do by the improper use of such instruments of destruction. It will never do to permit men in a tremor of alarm to fire off revolvers, killing and maiming their friends and the members of their household, without holding them responsible for the injuries they inflict. Timid and nervous people, who are so wholly lacking in self-possession as to fire pistols indiscriminately at anybody and anything when they are alarmed, are clearly not fit to be trusted with firearms for any purposes. Such a head of a family becomes a more dangerous and formidable person, with a revolver in his hand, than any burglar. He is liable at any time to shoot his wife or children, or even himself, in his paroxysms of fear, and, instead of a protector to his family, he is a person of whom they should be in constant terror. The shocking affair in Third-avenue should serve as a wholesome and timely warning to all timid gentlemen who keep firearms at the head of their beds not to use them until they are sure there is absolute necessity for them, or they may, like the unhappy pawnbroker, be horror-struck on finding they put a bullet through the head of a member of their own household. In a burglar-infected City like New-York, a revolver is a very convenient piece of furniture to have in the house; but, like spirit-lamps, and other explosive means of illumination, unless it can be handled by discreet hands and with proper care, it will be much more prudent to run the risk of being robbed, and trust to the Police for protection.

The Cumberland Coal Company's Case.—In The Times of Jan. 13, in the course of an article upon the careless and dishonest manner in which the affairs of our moneyed corporations are conducted, we referred, by way of illustration, to some developments then lately made of the dealings of Mr. Sherman in the affairs of the Cumberland Coal Company. Mr. Sherman thought it expedient to bring a libel suit against the proprietors of The Times for the article in question, laying the damages done to his character thereby at $50,000.

Meantime, the counsel of the Cumberland Coal Company have moved upon their complaint for an injunction restraining Mr. Sherman and his corporation of straw—the Hoffman Coal Company—from disposing of the property sold by the Cumberland Company, under advice and management of Sherman to Sherman himself. That motion was resisted upon the answer of defendant and additional affidavits on their behalf. The decision of the Court will enable our readers to judge, in some degree, how far our comments upon the case were justified.

Mr. Justice Davies in his opinion declines to discuss the question whether actual fraud was intended by Sherman & Co. in their dealings with the Company, and rests his decision granting the injunction upon the higher and stronger ground that such dealings as are alleged in the complaint and admitted by the answer are in and of themselves illegal and void, whatever may be the actual motive or intent. A purchase of corporate property by a director intrusted with the duty or responsibility of making the sale, is a thing so contrary to public policy, and so dangerous to the just administration of trusts, that the law will not permit the double-dealing director to sustain his bargain even by proof of actual personal good faith. Whatever his purpose was, he must disgorge. This is in brief the view taken by the Court of such dealings as are admitted by the answer of Mr. Sherman.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies is able and learned; and is sustained by that full and elaborate reference to adjudged precedents, by which his opinions are distinguished. An abstract of it is given in another column, and will repay perusal by all who are interested to see how fully the law protects stockholders against the acts of grasping and speculating trustees.

Honors to Paul Morphy.

It could hardly be expected that this country, never backward to recognize the genius of her children, at least after it has commanded recognition abroad, should overlook the conquest of the world of chess by a young American Alexander. It is true that as the Macedonian hero stopped short of India in his great career, so the young Morphy, after laying Europe at his feet, is still vaguely defied by an alleged Ram Chudder something, who is published to mankind as the most wonderful living votary of the goddess Caissa. But this new Poras must come to Paris if he wishes to be admitted in the hierarchy of the royal game; and, meanwhile, Paul Morphy is virtual Pope.

The New-York Chess Club have determined so to hail him, and at their meeting on Monday night set on foot a subscription for purchasing and presenting to Paul I. a splendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, now to be seen at Messrs. Tiffany's, in Broadway, and originally manufactured for display at the Crystal Palace exhibition. The price at present asked for this magnificent little alley is $1,000, and the Club intend to mount it upon a true "Field of the Cloth of Gold," by providing a board of equal elegance. They will also strike a medal in gold, (more carefully superintending the die, we trust, than was done in the case of the medal so recently issued in honor of Paul by some enterprising friends of the game,) and they have accepted the offer of the American Watch Company to prepare an elaborate watch of the highest character for the young general who "takes no note of time" but by the loss of his opponent's games.

The movement is thoroughly legitimate, and does honor to all concerned in it.

The Reverend J. L. Hatch.—The *Tribune* has apparently thrown out a drag-net for scurrilous personal abuse of the Editor of the Times. Its latest catch is an advertisement of the very Reverend J. L. Hatch, which it has fished up from the congenial columns of the *Herald* and displayed in full for the edification of its readers. We hope they enjoy reading these libels as much as the editor of the *Tribune* enjoys publishing them. Mr. Hatch complains that we refused to publish something sent to us to prove that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church in good and regular standing. Mr. H. has never yet succeeded in telling the whole truth in any attempt we have ever known him make:—it is not at all singular, therefore, that in this instance he should suppress the reason we gave him for not pubblishing the article in question,—namely, that he had threatened us with libel suits and other enormities as a means of compelling compliance with his wishes. He was told that he must take his choice between law and letters,—but that we could not indulge him in the luxury of both. If he will now only fulfil his long-standing menaces and give us a chance in Court to show his real clerical standing and position to the public at large, he will leave us nothing further to desire. As he seems anxious, however, to have this point in his case understood, we will add that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church, simply because the Church in Brooklyn to which he applied declined to receive him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

By several arrivals at the Eastward, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 9, from Aux-Cayes to the 6th, Gonaives to the 12th, and Cape Haytien to the 14th.

The British brig *Spitfire* at Holmes' Hole, from Port-au-Prince, on the 5th, reports that at that date the two armies, commanded respectively by the Emperor Faustin, and Gen. Geffrard, are only three miles apart, and that intelligence of a battle was momentarily expected. Gen. Geffrard, according to this representation, had 6,000 men, while Soulouque had but 3,000. The brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-au-Prince, Jan. 9, reports that not many collisions had taken place up to the time of his sailing. Soulouque had advanced as far as Maro with his army, and it was suspected he would march upon St. Marc's shortly. An engagement had taken place previously, but there was no reliable information as to who was victor. There were about forty wounded in Port au-Prince of the Emperor's troops. The people in Port-au Prince appear all in favor of Geffrard. The South apparently stands neutral. The Emperor had made a call for arms, but could not raise a hundred men. It was said in Port-au-Prince that Aux-Cayes and Jacmel had rose in favor of Geffrard, but the information was not thought reliable. The Emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men, and it is the opinion that Gen. Geffrard will succeed.

Business at Jeremie was nearly suspended, also at Port-au-Prince, on account of there being an embargo on all coasting vessels.

The brig *Eolus*, which left Gonaives on the 12th, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove on the 31st. The Captain ports that Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when he sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marc's, by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor; there were but a few rounds discharged; the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. About the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Marc's; some few lives lost and a few horses; both parties then retired. The business at the port seems to be at a stand. General Geffrard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, divided by a small mound. The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms, ready to meet the result. The principal parts of the island have proclaimed Hayti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffrard's favor.

The revolution had spread to Aux Cayes, and General —— started from Aux Cayes about the 28th December for the seat of war, Port-au-Prince, with about 6,000 troops to join the Emperor, Soulouque. The masses on the north side of the Island, about Aux Cayes, appeared to be in favor of General Geffrard.

The commander of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien, Jan. 14, states that he could not gain any definite information in regard to the revolution. Had not heard of any battles. The inhabitants were daily expecting to hear of an engagement, and seemed to be generally in favor of Geffrard, though not openly. Business dull owing to the revolution, which had spread all over the Island.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Palmer's News Room has additional advices from Hayti, received by brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-au-Prince, 9th inst. But few collisions had taken place thus far between the imperial troops and the insurgents. Soulouque had advanced as far as Moro, and was meditating a march upon St. Marc. A conflict had taken place between the two contending parties, but there was no reliable information as to which side was victorious. About forty of the Emperor's troops, wounded, had arrived at Port-au-Prince. A republican movement was pending at the latter place. The Emperor had called for more troops, but could not raise a hundred men. Reports were current that Jacmel and Aux-Cayes had declared for the Republic. The Emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men. It is the general opinion that Geffrard will be successful. Business was nearly suspended both a Jeremie and Port-au-Prince, an embargo having been laid on all coasting vessels.

Singular Case.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING HIS WIFE OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW—CORONER'S INQUEST AND RELEASE OF THE PRISONER.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a Fourth Ward Policeman found a woman lying insensible on the sidewalk in front of No. 44 Vandewater-street. She was in her night clothes and unable to give any account as to how she came there. She was conveyed to the Station-house and a physician sent for, but she died before he arrived. An officer identified her as the wife of Edward Delany, a printer, occupying one of the third-story rooms of No. 44 Vandewater-street. Upon going to the house the door of the room occupied by the deceased and her husband was ajar, but upon the officer attempting to go inside the door was quickly pushed to and bolted. Delany, who was inside, as he subsequently confessed, positively refused to let the officer in, and the latter started for another policeman to assist him. He had hardly reached the bottom of the first flight, when he heard footsteps on the upper floor. Retreating quickly he found Delany partly dressed, and terribly excited. He asked him if he knew where his wife was, and he replied in the negative. He next inquired if he had not thrown her out of the window, and received no reply. At that moment another officer came in, and they arrested Delany and took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up in a cell. He expressed no wish to see his wife. The singularity of Delany's conduct induced the general supposition that he was instrumental in his wife's death.

His own statement was, that he and his wife went to bed intoxicated, and that he knew nothing regarding the cause of her death. The policemen who arrested him, both assert, however, that he was not intoxicated when they took him in custody.

At noon the Coroner entered upon the inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The officers told the story detailed above. A woman testified that the deceased, a few days since, complained of being sick, and said she had as leave kill herself as not. Testimony was also given, showing that she was in the habit of drinking to excess, and explaining the possibility of her walking off the roof. A case involved in more obscurity as to whether the death was the result of murder, suicide, or an accident, has rarely come before the Coroner. The following is the evidence as taken before the Coroner:

Dennis Sullivan, sworn: I am attached to the Fourth Ward Police; about half past three o'clock this morning as I was passing through Pearl-street, I heard a moan, and soon discovered a woman lying on the sidewalk front of No. 44 Vandewater-street; the woman proved to be Lucy Delany, the deceased; she was lying upon her face with her head lying over the curbstone; I pulled her over and she endeavored to answer my questions, but I could not understand anything she said; seeing that she had been injured I procured assistance, and had her taken to the Station-house; she had on a chemise, night-gown, night-cap and black stockings; when we reached the Station-house she was dead; I hurried immediately to the house in front of where I found her, and saw a window of the third story open; I awakened Mrs. Mason, who lived in the adjoining room, and she struck a light; the door of the room occupied by the deceased was closed but not latched; I pushed against it a slightly, but felt a push against it on the other side; I again pushed, and there was the same adverse push, following which the door was bolted; I asked him to let me in, and he refused; I then went to get another officer, and hearing footsteps, returned up stairs and encountered the husband of the deceased, who afterwards acknowledged that he was in the room at the door of which I had just been rapping; I asked him if he knew where his wife was, and he said he did not; I told him that I had picked her up in the street, and asked him if he threw her out of the window, and he made no reply, but looked very wild and nervous; at this moment Officer Peeny came up and arrested him; when I first saw him, he had his shirt, pants and boots on; he did not appear intoxicated, but from the time I first saw him was terribly excited.

Officer Peeny corroborated the evidence of Officer Sullivan. He added that there was a stairway leading to the roof, and that there was no railing or safeguard on the latter to prevent any one walking off.

Margaret Locker testified that she lived in a room opposite that occupied by the deceased and her husband; she slept soundly and heard no disturbance between the deceased and her husband; she did not hear the policeman rap against the opposite door; the deceased was very intemperate, and her husband somewhat so; she never heard any quarreling between them.

Mary Longstaff testified that the deceased told her about eight days ago that she felt ill and could almost put an end to herself.

The medical testimony showed that death was caused by injuries from a fall.

On the strength of the above evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said woman came to her death by injuries from an accidental fall from the house No. 44 Vandewater-street on to the pavement Feb. 1, 1859."

The deceased was 28 years of age, and a native of Ireland. On the rendition of the verdict the husband was released from custody.

European Movements.

Extract of a private letter dated

Brussels, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The political horizon this side of the Atlantic is just at this moment particularly dark and threatening. An uprising of the peoples of Lombardy, Tuscany, Sardinia and other Italian States, having for its object the expulsion of the Austrians, with Victor Emmanuel at their head, is regarded as almost certain to take place early in the Spring. Another *corps d'armée*, 30,000 strong, has just been detached from the garrisons of Vienna, and is now marching on Lombardy—one-third of which has already arrived at Milan, whose populace has lately testified their abhorrence of their rulers by numerous acts of open violence.

France and Austria are at variance, and the rumor is to-day that Baron Hubner has received his passports. This I doubt, as well as the probability of war.

In the meantime, the Press is discussing the relative strength of the navies of England, France and other States, and your recent article in the Times upon the same subject, is quoted here in private and political circles, and is admitted to be the most able *résumé* that has appeared. It is copied into all the leading English papers, and translated by the journals on the Continent.

Last night a grand ball was given at the palace in honor of the young Prince of Wales, and several presentations were made on the occasion; those on the part of the American Minister were, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, and Miss Tillie Brown, of your City.

Respectfully yours.

Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.—The annual report of the Managers, to the Legislature, has been printed. This institution, situated at Rochester, has proved itself useful and successful in a high degree. At the commencement of the year it had 345 inmates,—at the close, 336. Received, 172; discharged, 131. The House is full, and more than full. The Managers ask the Legislature to furnish means for the erection of another wing, and to extend the space within the inclosure. There is a farm of some forty or fifty acres attached to the Refuge, the products of which, in the past year, are valued at $1,234 57. The Treasurer's report shows the expenditures for the past year to have been $31,601 54. The amount received from the State Treasury was $21,250. Amount received for boys' labor, $9,576. Girls are not received. The report notices, appropriately, the death of the President of the Board, the Hon. F. F. Backus, a man whose benevolence and public spirit entitle him to honorable remembrance.

Concert.—Miss Dingley announces her second annual concert for to-night, at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Mr. Mayer, Mr. MacConkey, Mr. Appomas, and Mr. George F. Bristow will assist Miss Dingley.

"Hiawatha."—The production of Mr. Robert Stoep

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Street Commissioner SMITH has adopted the rule established, at his instance, by his predecessor, requiring triplicate vouchers for all moneys paid. The vouchers are printed forms, on each of which the account in each transaction is copied. One is filed with the Comptroller, one with the Bureau which has charge of the work performed, and one in the Street Commissioner's Office. For several years past no contracts have been signed by the Street Commissioner, although the law requires that they should be; and it was no difficult matter, in the writings made with contractors heretofore, to commit fraud by altering the figures. Hereafter, when a contract is given out, three several instruments, all of the same tenor, will be executed, and each of them will be signed by the Street Commissioner and the contractor. The total amounts will be written out in full, while the items will be entered in numerical characters; and one of the triplicate contracts thus made will be given to the contractor, one will be filed with the Comptroller, and one will be retained by the Street Commissioner. A certified copy, besides, will be filed with the Bureau which has charge of the work to be performed. The Street Commissioner's Department disburses no moneys except for postage and other similar office expenses. The amount thus expended, from April 19, 1858, to Dec. 31, was $69 58. The Street Commissioner finds fault with the Common Council for charging to specific appropriations for the yea. expenditures for work done which was not chargeable to those appropriations, except under the vouchers of the department which has that kind of work in charge. Much confusion, Mr. SMITH says, is caused by such action on the part of the Common Council. Affairs in the Street Commissioner's books are in a lamentably chaotic condition. Under the system, or rather want of system, which has in past years prevailed there, everything has been at loose ends. Great difficulty was experienced in making up the estimates for the Department, because there were no *data* to refer to. The present incumbent promises that the affairs of the office shall be conducted more methodically hereafter. It is to be hoped, and there is reason to believe, that they will be.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE BOWERY—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the Bowery, in the neighborhood of Spring-street. Four buildings were partly burned and their contents damaged. The total loss is estimated at $6,000, and is mainly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the fancy-goods store of THOMAS PHILLIPS, No. 166½ Bowery, and in a short time the contents of the store and the whole upper part of the building were burned. The loss of Mr. PHILLIPS is stated at $3,000. Insured, $1,400 in the Brooklyn, $1,400 in the Hamilton, and $1,200 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. The flames extended to No. 166 Bowery, occupied by THOMAS ROBJOHN as a jewelry store and dwelling. Mr. ROBJOHN puts down his loss at $500, which is covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building belongs to the estate of R. HADLEY, and is damaged $1,200; insured for $1,000 in the United States Insurance Company. The flames next extended to No. 164, occupied by Mr. HADLEY as a crockery store. Fortunately, very trifling damage was done to the building or the stock of crockery, beyond considerable breakage of the latter through hasty removal. To the cigar store of JOHN H. COLLINS, No. 168, considerable damage was done. In the upper part of the building Mr. COLLINS and family lived, and on his stock and furniture he lost about $400. Insured $1,000 each in the Rutgers and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Part of the same building, known as No. 169½, is occupied by JOHN AXFORD as a bookstore and dwelling. His furniture and stock came in for a share of damage—the damage, however, being principally by water. Insured $2,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The building was damaged $400, and is insured for $1,200 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. A policeman first discovered flames jutting out through the roof, and gave the alarm. As the buildings were principally of wood, and very old, the belief is that a deliberate attempt was made to burn them in order to get them out of the way.

THE "SCHOLASTIC UNION OF THE SEXES."—Last night, Professor DEANE, of the Polytechnic Institute, delivered a lecture before the Washington Literary Association, at Clinton Hall, on the *Scholastic Union of the Sexes*. In common with others of the present day, Mr. DEANE is of opinion that it is most desirable that, from the infant school to the college, the two sexes should be educated together, just as they are reared together in the family relation, under the paternal roof. He commenced, last night, by stating that this scholastic union of "young men and maidens" was one of the most important subjects that could engage the attention of mankind. Of course opinions would conflict, and the proposition would meet with much opposition, as every change connected with the moral, intellectual, and physical education of the young had always met with. By dogged adherence to the narrow-minded prejudices of old habitudes, the god-like faculties of our being had ever been cramped and crushed. The best minds were in favor of this union of the sexes for scholastic purposes, at the seminary and at college. HORACE MANN, the renowned President of Antioch College, had written earnestly in favor of it; so had that eminent female writer of England, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. Why should not the school be like the family, where the sexes were reared together; or the Church, where they worshipped together? The young men would lose their roughness and rude bearing by constant contact with the cultivating and refining influences of female society, and young ladies, also, would be much improved by being educated with boys. They would become more ladylike and polite. The idea of educating them apart originated in the same mistake that produced monasteries and nunneries,—an absurd notion that such establishments were conducive to male and female virtue. But experience proved that the union of the sexes from infancy, pursuing the same studies, animated by the same desire to excel, was productive of the most beneficial results. The lecturer enforced his ideas upon this subject at some length, and apparently to the satisfaction of his audience.

THE FALLEN STATE ARSENAL.—A report, prepared by a Committee of Architects and Builders, setting forth the following as the causes of the falling in of the roof of the new State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has been presented to the Legislature by the Adjutant-General: "That said building was put up with a haste inconsistent with the safety of a structure of its magnitude. That, in consequence of this, the walls were perfectly green (the mortar not having set) when the roof was put on. That the timber had no time to season before being put together. That in one of the principal king bolts, two inches in diameter, we discovered a flaw, extending through more than three-fourths of its sectional area, the bolt being torn in the defective place. That, in the effort to erect the building with the greatest possible economy, every part of the structure had been reduced to the minimum strength required, which fact tended to make it insufficient in case of an extraordinary combination of unfavorable circumstances, such as, 1. The piling on of a large quantity of plaster on the day previous to the occurrence of the accident. 2. The high wind on the night of the accident. 3. The greenness of the timbers and walls. 4. The breaking of one of the principal king bolts."

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL.—The presentation of a resolution by Councilman VAN TINE to the Board of Councilmen, requiring an investigation into the manner in which coal is sold in small quantities, and looking to the adoption of some measure by which those who are obliged to purchase in small quantities, and who have no means of ascertaining whether they are cheated or not, might be protected, gave very general satisfaction at the time, as it was supposed something would be done. But as the subject has been allowed to sleep ever since, the belief is becoming general that the dealers have been buttonholing the members, and that, as is the case with many other proposed reforms, nothing more will be heard of it until the near approach of another election, unless the people keep it alive by continual petitioning.

OUR DEFENCES.—A sailor writing to the *Journal of Commerce*, in favor of the petition presented by Mr. SEWARD to Congress, setting forth that New-York and Brooklyn are destitute of defences against foreign invasion, says that vessels of an enemy could now pass in by way of Sandy Hook, through the deep channel known as "Gedney's," and thence through the Swash Channel, and anchor in the great New-York Ship Channel, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, by the way of the "*Southwest Spit*," and be out of reach of any gun-shot from Sandy Hook, Staten Island or Long Island, and, of course, the batteries at the Narrows.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following Directors were elected yesterday by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company: Messrs. Sidney Mason, Frederick De Peyster, George R. Howell, Samuel S. Bowman, Waldo Hutchins, John B. Hall, A. Goldsborough Jones, John Q. Jones, William H. Macy, Charles H. Marshall, Richard Mortimer, Lorillard Spencer, Francis A. Livingston. Inspectors of Election for 1860—Messrs. Robert Goelet, Jose V. Inativia, Ebenezer Collamore.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It is stated that the Order of United Americans in this City are making extensive preparations for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birth day. They have already secured the Academy of Music, and the services of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, as the orator of the day.

THE EFFECT OF DRINKING ANYTHING SOFT.—The two brothers GROGAN, from Ireland—MARTIN and JOHN—appeared with their wives in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and made complaints against each other, all of which went to show that they had been quarreling on Sunday last, and that, after the two male GROGANS had beaten each other awhile, they fell to thrashing each other's wives. One of the GROGANS was asked whether he had not been drinking, and he replied that he had taken nothing hard. He was then asked if he had drunk anything soft; to which he replied that he had partaken of a bottle of sarsaparilla; and, it appeared, that he was "as drunk as a beast." The case was rather unusual for a full-grown son of Erin to get drunk on as that on anything soft. Judge CONNOLLY, who was presiding, found him guilty, and fined him one dollar.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 12 o'clock noon, yesterday, a German Jewess named PAULY TRUM, who is said to have wealthy connections, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river at the foot of Houston-street, but was rescued by Officer MARSHALL of the Eleventh Ward, assisted by a citizen. The would-be suicide was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house and restored by Dr. KNAPP. The woman is partially deranged, and resides with her brother at No. 95 Rivington-street.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Second District, at a few minutes after 1, yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of the frame building No. 343 West Thirty-third-street. The building was occupied by JOHN MCCABE as a liquor store. The entire stock and fixtures, valued at $900, was burned, but is covered by insurance. The damage to the building was $200, and is insured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—This School celebrated its Forty-Second Anniversary, last evening, by appropriate exercises held in the Church with which it is connected. Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, LUCIUS HART and others made addresses. Dialogues, singing and declamations by the young ladies and gentlemen; after which oranges and Christmas cakes were passed around, greatly to the delight of the little ones.

BURNING CASUALTY.—BERNARD MAXWELL, a laborer, employed in the iron foundry, No. 190 East Fifteenth-street, was dreadfully and probably fatally burned on Monday afternoon. As he was carrying a ladle of molten iron he accidentally stumbled, and the burning metal ran over his body. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—It is stated that the Legislature will be petitioned during the present session by those particularly interested in the New-York Institution for the Blind, for its removal to some more eligible site than it occupies at present.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT BERNEY.—The examination before the Police Commissioners, in the case of Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Squad, was postponed from yesterday till Friday—the Commissioners from the press of more important business being unable to attend to the matter.

SHERIFF'S FEES.—The aggregate amount of fees paid to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, by order of the Board of Supervisors, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was $22,209 12.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Officer TAYLOR, of the Tenth Ward, arrested MARY CROWLEY about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a shawl worth $15 from the dry goods store of GARDNER BARNS, No. 131 Bowery.

A COUNTY AUDITOR APPOINTED.—The Comptroller has appointed ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD County Auditor in the Bureau of County Accounts, lately created by the Board of Supervisors. The salary of the office is $1,500 per annum.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Rev. Mr. MAGOON'S lecture before the Gillette Association, announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed in consequence of Dr. M.'s necessary absence. It will be delivered on Thursday evening next.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The receipts of the Niagara Picture of GIGNOUX, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S Gallery, will be donated in part to the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, and not alone for the Child's Hospital, as stated in the advertisements. We make this correction at the request of the First Directress of the latter institution, who desires that others shall share in the expected benefit.

☞ The Home Industrial School, No. 54 Sixth-avenue, acknowledge $3 from "Nanny, Norwalk."

Police Reports.

ROWDY SHOT BY A CITIZEN.—In the early part of last evening three young rowdies connected with a gang of alleged thieves and desperadoes, called the "Hammersley-street gang," entered the butcher shop of HENRY FORD, a German, No. 202 Varick-street, and commenced helping themselves from a cask of pickled onions. After a short time FORD asked them to pay for what they had eaten, when they commenced to banter him, and one of them attempted to rob the money till. FORD then attempted to eject them from his premises, when the trio turned on him, and commenced beating him, and as a last resort FORD ran behind the counter and seized a gun loaded with shot, and thought he would intimidate them. Instead, however, of frightening them, this manœuvre appeared to make them more desperate, and they seized hold of the gun, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon. During the struggle the gun went off, shooting Mike O'Brien in the side, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. The companions of the wounded man fled, and Officers Mount and Price, of the Eighth Ward, hearing the discharge of the gun, rushed to the spot and arrested Ford. O'Brien was conveyed to his residence in Twelfth-street, where he was attended by Dr. Newman, who states there is but small hopes of his recovery. Ford, it appears, has been robbed several times within a few months, and, about a week ago, had a new cart stolen from the front of his shop. The wounded young man is well known to the Police, and is said to be a hard character. Yesterday afternoon, Detective Bennett arrested one of the same gang to which O'Brien belongs, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, worth $40, from S. F. Burger, No. 384 Washington-street.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested two very genteely-dressed young men, who entered several large stores on Broadway, and on pretence of obtaining addresses, appeared to take surveys of the premises, in order, probably, to enter at night and rob. The officer arrested them, and on their being shown to some of his comrades, one of them was recognized as a young man who had been arrested for burglary a few months since and sentence being suspended on condition that he would leave the City. They will be shown up to day at the Police Head-quarters.

A SCHOOLMASTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—William Burr, a smart youth, has been, for the past two years, teaching school in Canada. He had saved a sum of money, and determined to try his fortunes in California. His first step was to consult a friend who had "seen New-York," in order to guard himself against being made a victim of swindlers, on his arrival in the Metropolitan City. His next step was to have a pocket made in his shirt, and his pecuniary savings snugly and securely stowed therein. On arriving in this City Burr put up at Gould's Hotel, in Fulton-street. He soon started out to purchase a ticket for the Golden State. At the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets he saw "The only California Ticket Office," in and over which George Leon Ward, a man widely known in New-York, exercises supervisory care. Burr entered the office and was most fpolitely received. Making known his wishes he was invited before the high and impressive-looking railing. He asked for a steamer ticket, and Mr. Ward told him $150 was the price, but kindly offered, "seeing it was him," to throw off $15 from the usual price. Having agreed upon the amount to be paid, Mr. Ward exclaimed "Out with your cash." After unbottoning to get at it, he laid it on the counter. Mr. Ward at once proceeded to count out the price of the ticket, and there the difficulty commenced—Mr. Ward, as young Burr asserts, having overcounted by $50 the amount. He afterwards discovered that he was swindled not only in the overcounting, but that instead of a cabin passage by a first-class steamer, he had been booked for a long passage around the Horn in a sailing vessel. The double imposition was more than he could stand, and he at once made complaint against Mr. Ward. An examination took place, yesterday, before Justice WELSH, which ended in Ward being committed for trial, and the unfortunate complainant committed to appear as a witness.

AN UNTIMELY END.—Some time since Mr. Wheeler, proprietor of the Lafarge House, made a complaint, charging two men named Samuel Prober and D. P. Miller with having swindled him out of $510 borrowed money. Prober represented that he owned $30,000 worth of real estate in this city, and about the same amount in Philadelphia. After obtaining the money they disappeared. A few days since Prober was found in Fonda, brought to this city, and his examination set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. At 1 P. M. yesterday he died, having been taken sick with typhus fever. He was very respectably connected.

AN UNTRUSTY UPHOLSTERER.—John Gaus, a German upholsterer, was employed to do some upholstering in No. 135 Fifth-avenue, the residence of Mr. Charles R. Greene, when, watching a fitting opportunity, he opened a bureau drawer and stole some $500 worth of diamond and other jewelry. When arrested he confessed the theft, and told where he had disposed of it. A broch valued at $500, he sold for $110, a diamond pin he sold for a quarter of its value, and an opal ring worth $70, he made a present to a young German girl, whom he had engaged to marry. He was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

STOLE A PIG'S HEAD AND DROPPED IT.—Officer Lockwood arrested a boy named Thomas Clarke, on suspicion that he had stolen a pig's head of the value of six shillings. Tommy, when brought before the Police magistrate, denied the charge, and said it was "one of the other boys who had stolen it." The officer felt pretty sure that Tom was the boy who had the pig's head in his possession when he first saw him and several others standing on a Second-avenue corner, but as the pig's head was dropped, and they all ran away as soon as he appeared, he was not positive but that he might have arrested the wrong boy. Thomas was remanded.

NOT AN UNCOMMON TRICK.—Mrs. Lewis, of No. 44 Norfolk-street, yesterday made a trifling purchase at a store in Grand-street, and gave in payment a City bill, as she afterwards declared in an affidavit. The female shop-keeper took the bill, and went to another part of the store to look at the Bank Note Detector. She returned and presented, as the bill she had received, a counterfeit bill of the same denomination. Mrs. Lewis had the woman arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who held her for examination. This species of fraud is said to be of common occurrence.

NOT A SAFE NAPPING-PLACE.—Anthony Lynch was yesterday enjoying a very pleasant, and, as he supposed, a perfectly safe nap, in a liquor saloon in Washington-street. But on waking up he discovered that a $5 bill had been abstracted from his pocket. His suspicions fell on William Doyle, who was arrested, and the bill found in his trowers' pocket. Doyle was locked up by Justice KELLY.

Board of Supervisors.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT—THE COMPTROLLER ON CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—

The annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The recapitulation of moneys and securities in his hands Jan. 1, 1859, under the control of the Supreme and County Courts, is as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$807,150 09
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co	82,856 04
United States Trust Co	21,964 85
Various securities	10,050 00
Temporary Deposits on interest	40,170 94
Balance, &c	41,832 93
Total	$1,004,024 85

The Board directed the Committee on County offices to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, or so much thereof as is necessary for the purpose of erecting a Jail there.

A communication from the Justices of the Superior Court, representing that the Court-room accommodations were exceedingly inconvenient, and asking that better rooms be provided, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A communication from the Comptroller in regard to the necessity of separating the accounts and affairs of the County from those of the City, was received. The Comptroller states that he has issued a circular to the Clerks of the County Courts with regard to this subject. He has found it very difficult to determine the line of division in the accounts, and requests the opinion of the Board. The Receiver of Taxes has since the 1st of January, under the direction of the Comptroller, deposited his collections in the County Treasury. The Comptroller says he cannot find that any one has any authority to make remissions and deductions of taxes except the Board of Supervisors, although it has been customary with others besides this Board to do so. The tax-books for the past year are full of errors and have apparently been prepared by incompetent clerks or with a very reprehensible carelessness. The Comptroller says the daily deposits of the Receiver of Taxes, showing the details of collections and calculations of interest and discounts, have not heretofore been subjected to any examination or comparison whatever.

It has been directed that duplicate books of the taxes uncollected on the 1st of January last, one set for the Receiver of Taxes and the other for the County Auditor, be prepared; and it is proposed to direct that the daily reports of the Receiver of Taxes be carefully examined and checked. The communication was referred to the Committee on County Offices, and it was directed that it be printed.

The Board appropriated $500 for fitting up the Coroner's office, and adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

Governors of the Almshouse.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—FEMALE PHYSICIANS, &C.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUDRO presiding. After the reading of the usual requisitions, and the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, a communication was received from Jos. Keene, Superintendent of the Workhouse, announcing the death of Alex. Hill, keeper of that institution. He has occupied that position since the organization of the Board of Governors, and has left nine children who are unable to take care of themselves. Referred to the Committee on Workhouse with power.

The Ferry-masters communicated the circumstances of the late collision between the *Sylvan Grove* and a ferry barge which was on its way to Blackwell's Island. The account accorded in every particular with that already published in the TIMES. It was ordered on file.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum recommended the opening of a quarry on the south side of that building, for the purpose of obtaining stone therefrom to build the proposed new wing to the Asylum. They asked for power to proceed with the work, and to procure the necessary materials. The report was adopted.

Governor BRUNINGHAUSEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the admission of female physicians at the hours of prescription and operation at Bellevue Hospital be, and is hereby abolished.

It was stated that last Saturday there were about a dozen female physicians present at one of the clinical lectures when three or four male patients were under treatment for hernia. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and the Board adjourned.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement;

Number remaining in the different Institutions, Jan. 22, 1859	8,100
Admitted	1,381
Total	9,491
Died	42
Discharged	1,176
Sent to Penitentiary	122
Sent to State Prison	11—1,351
Number remaining Jan. 29, 1859	8,140
Increase	30

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.—The Attorney-General communicated to the Senate last evening his answer to the resolution of that body calling for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law of 1851, abolishing tolls upon Railroads. The first point of inquiry of the Senate resolution—whether the act abolishing tolls required for its passage the presence of a three-fifths quorum—is put at rest by the Attorney-General, by showing that the act was passed with the presence of this proportion of the legislative body. The remaining branch of the inquiry, whether the Railroad tolls were a part of the revenues of the Canals, so as to come within the constitutional pledge of those revenues, and be placed beyond the control of the Legislature—is elaborately examined by the Attorney-General, and the conclusion was arrived at that there was no constitutional obstacle in the way of the release of the Railroads from the payment of tolls.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genin's Hat Store
REMOVED TO
NO. 507 BROADWAY.
ADJOINING GENIN'S BAZAAR.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
is just ready. Double Lock Stitch, Table, &c. Warranted. Price $30, and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country.
VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Old Dr. Thorp's Medicated Tobacco, Snuff and cigars will cure indigestion, bronchitis, dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney affections. Dealers wishing these articles must apply to the American Trades Company Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., where they can also get the American Smoker.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Exhibition Rooms for Models, in connection with the sale of patents, now opened by Professor J. C. LANE, at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, are worthy of an attentive examination by inventors and others wishing to dispose of State rights or entire patents.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

To Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers.
The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Folio Post Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.
One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen 29x38
One second-hand Single large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed 26x40. Price $600.
Also, several second hand Double and Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, Washington Presses, &c.. &c.
Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Capitalists wishing to invest their money in a permanent and lucrative mechanical business, (manufacturing a substitute for pianos for parlor use,) would do well to call on Professor J. C. LANE, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

Barthelf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, makes applications for patents for the United States, including drawings, specifications and Patent Office fees, for $60.

Any Physician having a good Country Practice in New-York or New-England, wishing to dispose of the same, will address CULVER, No. 60 John-st., New-York.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

CHURCH—WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. T. L. Harris, the Rev. M. C. C. CHURCH, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss M. LOUISE WATERS, daughter of the Rev. Geo. Waters, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BRAUN—HAFF.—On Monday, Dec. 3., by the Rev F. Sizer, LAVINIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Henry Haff, of Penataquit, to LEWIS S. BRAUN, of Babylon, L. I.

BARTHOLF.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 31, of disease of the heart, MARGARET JANE wife of Geo. Z. Bartholf, aged 37 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, DOUGLAS, youngest child of the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, aged 5 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 73 East 27th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of consumption, STEPHEN WARING, aged 57 years.

The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WALLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM G., infant son of James M. and Francis A. Waller, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SAMPSON.—At Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, MARTHA JAMES, wife of George L. Sampson, of Brooklyn, aged 61 years and 9 days.

Her remains will be brought to this City for interment.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At North Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 28, RICHARD W. BREWSTER, son of Theodore S. and Susan Smith, aged 17 years, 6 months and 27 days.

ABBEY.—At Rondout, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 13th year of his age, LYMAN C., second son of H. G. Abbey, Esq., of this City,

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen are Corporators of, or otherwise interested in forming, "THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY," of the City of New-York:

BEN. F. MANIERRE	No. 220 Broadway.
WILSON G. HUNT	Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
GEORGE D. MORGAN	E. D. Morgan & Co.
W. M. HALSTED, JR	Halstead, Haines & Co.
ZEBULIN S. ELY	Z. S. Ely & Co.
RICHARD P. BRUFF	Bruff, Brother & Seaver.
GEORGE F. BUTMAN	Robertson & Butman.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT	Christy & Constant.
UNION ADAMS	No. 637 Broadway.
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG	Yorkville.
WILLIAM DOWD	Cooke, Dowd, Baker & Co.
JAMES C. HOLDEN	James C. Holden & Co.
EDWARD AUSTEN	Robert Colgate & Co.
WILLIAM G. WEST	West, Caldwell & Co.
JAMES B. KIRKER	E. Dunigan & Brother.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Co.
JNO. GREENWOOD, JR	Greenwood & Butler.
WILLIAM C. CONNER	James Conner & Sons.
JOSEPH BROKAW	Brokaw, Butler & Co.
JOHN CALVIN SMITH	Storm, Smith & Co.
BEN. T. WEEKS	
JOHN M. WHITE	E. W. Tiers & Co.
SHEPPARD HOMANS	Mutual Life Insurance Co.
SIMEON LELAND	Metropolitan Hotel.
DWIGHT M. BABCOCK	Wm. W. Wright & Co.
WM. S. PATTEN	Patten, Lane, Merriam & Co.
HENRY B. HYDE	No. 94 Broadway.
FRANK W. BALLARD	No. 104 Bank-st.
SAMUEL R. LANG	Sproulls, Meeker & Co.
WM. P. LIBBY	J. S. & W. P. Libby.
CHAS. T. RODGERS	Crehore & Rodgers.
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE	No. 172 Pearl-st.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL	No. 45 Maiden-lane.
SAMUEL CANTRELL	No. 813 Broadway.
WM. VAN NAME	No. 216 Broadway.
WM. H. ALBERTSON	No. 60 Greenwich-st.
FRED. S. BOGUE	No. 16 Wall-st.
L. S. LAWRENCE	L. S. Lawrence & Co.
WILLARD HARVEY	Willard Harvey & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPPARD	No. 16 Wall-st.
JULIUS A. MANSON	Foreign Salt Company.
BENJAMIN LORD	No. 292 4th-st.
DAVID JONES	No. 188 6th-st.
DANIEL GODWIN	Baker & Godwin.
HORACE GREELEY	*New-York Tribune.*
DANIEL J. TENNEY	Astor House.
ABRAHAM BUSSING	No. 104 John-st.
ALEX. ANDERSON	Waterbury Brass Co.
WM. HULBERT	Wm. Hulbert & Co.
WM. YOUNG	Geo. & Wm. Young.
WM. H. MELLEN	Claflin, Mellen & Co.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Depôts.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Depôts.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.
The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & DUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES CHEMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIgent servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room; wages not so much an object as a situation in a good family; highest reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, to cook, wash, and iron; thorough cook and baker; first-class laundress; strong, smart, and willing to work; is a person who studies her employer's interest, and can be fully relied upon; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen in the basement of No. 252 9th-av., near 26th-st. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City references; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 28th-st, third floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT PROtestant young woman, a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist in washing and ironing, or would accept a laundress' place; does all kinds of fine ironing, and has no objection to the country; will be found careful and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and efficient young woman, as good meat and pastry cook; is an excellent laundress; would go as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with most respectable families in City and country. Any family requiring such help will call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman; she understands cooking, washing and ironing thoroughly, is particularly neat, economical and prudent in her duties; a person of excellent character. Ladies requiring a first-class kitchen servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of respectability; does plain cooking, washing and ironing; will make bread, biscuits, &c; will be found efficient, prudent, and trusty; is perfectly willing and obliging in her disposition. Families in want of a good servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable young woman, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unquestionable references; is very economical in the use of coal, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, and is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light work; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years; can be seen at No. 150 West 17th-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, or good washer and ironer, in a private family; has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; would go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. The best City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 21st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; has good city reference. Call at No. 236 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 150 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant person as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having a ways lived in that capacity. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 11th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to wait or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 80 West 17th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of reference. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 5th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Goerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 683 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; half grown children preferred. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 347 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 235 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to wait or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 80 West 17th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of reference. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 5th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Goerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 683 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; half grown children preferred. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 347 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 235 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE protestant young woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 80 West 17th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of reference. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 5th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Goerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 683 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; half grown children preferred. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 347 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 235 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to wait or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 161 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,315 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,886 09	
Received for Interest during the year	176,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,953 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	36,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,126 68	
Paid Com. to Agents.	37,268 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	100 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55	$501,258 18 — $258,695 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds		22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct Bs		23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts		800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest		1,038,669 38
Real Estate		48,969 27
Loans on Scrip		6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission		22,460 14
Total Assets		$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,409 35

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1858, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan. And. S. Snelling, Chas. S. Mackrel, H. L. Frothingham, R. H. Green, Lewis C. Grover, Edw. A. Strong, Joel W. Condit, Josiah O. Low. John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answers, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who were at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week or the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: *The Burlington Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the *Boston Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions thereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Bond, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively. CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1860, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity.
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R. R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.
IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Chase Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FEBRUARY COUPONS WANTED.—THE UNdersigned will purchase or collect coupons due Feb. 1, of all valid City, State, and Railroad Bonds, payable in any part of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. —Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; New City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent, in sums from $5,000 to $25,000; part of it at 6% per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improved City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

MILWAUKEE CITY.—HOLDERS OF MILwaukee City Municipal Bonds are invited to meet at the office of Messrs. LANE & ROELKER, No. 76 Beaver-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consult and advise on matters of importance.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, falling due this day, will please call on the undersigned up to Thursday, P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY WICK.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

$5.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, upon City improved property. Apply to PETER H. MORSS, No. 818 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 28-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February nex.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..... $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, LEONARD APPLEBY, FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, WM. K. STRONG, MOSES TAYLOR, JAMES O. SHELDON, DANIEL PARISH, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, MARTUS BATES, Jr., DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES L. VOSE, WARREN DELANO, Jr., HENRY V. BUTLER, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., BOWES R. MCILVAINE, GILBERT L. BEEKMAN, JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN, EDWARD MACOMBER, WATSON E. CASE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY, SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr. EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIVE MEN OF GOOD business capacities, with a cash capital of $1,000 or $2,000 each, to engage in a business in the City of New-York, to manufacture and sell an article of immense value throughout the United States. The net profit in the City of New-York alone cannot be less than $15,000 per annum, and for the whole United States almost incalculable, and parties engaged in it will be guaranteed at least 200 per cent. on the capital invested. The business is a patented article, almost indispensable in every family, and of the greatest utility, and owned exclusively by the subscribers. Our object is to associate with us five or six business men with some capital, and monopolize the whole business themselves and sell no rights. For particulars, call or address THOS. W. SLADE & CO., French's Hotel, New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME! CALL AND SEE!—A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—$1,500 to $5,000. Wanted, a man of good business qualifications, with the above capital, to take an interest in manufacturing a new and really valuable invention, especially adapted for Engineers, Machinist, Builder, &c. This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age; being a combination of the principles of all mechanical pursuits, it is largely in demand. Address or call on the inventor, WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, 90 Nassau-st., in basement.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MILLINER.—THE Stock, fixtures and good-will of a first-class millinery in New-Haven, Conn., which has been in successful operation seven years, is now offered for sale. A fancy goods business can be added to the millinery department—the store being well arranged for the same, and the location central. Inquire of Messrs. PINNEO & CO., No. 76 Chambers st., New-York, or address Box No. 639 New-Haven Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

WANTED—A PARTNER WILL BE TAKEN in an established unembarrassed produce house, in place of one obliged to retire. A gentleman with a country acquaintance preferred; must have a cash capital of $3,000 or $4,000. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 183 New-York *Times* office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some Company intending to make coal oil
JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

FOR SALE.—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery, situated on one of the best business corners of the City. For terms, address GROCER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office. No attention paid to agents.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD established cash business, of 12 years' standing; a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the lumber-yard corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 Warren-st. to Nos. 53 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Log No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,054 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,840 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855 $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hooper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856 $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853 $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1853, $5,555 03.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Beerman-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases hereto fore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or bylaws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied to the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the private buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 31st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st, New-York, Jan. 10, 1859. —Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine the premises and, if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following subjects will be taken into consideration, viz.: the subject in relation to the removal of the telegraph poles and wires; the subject in relation to extending and widening Worth-st. Also other subjects referred to said Committee will be taken up and acted upon.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee on Streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WARE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-law10wW.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner, No. 32 Chambers-st basement. The following assessment list will be considered:

Sewer in Front-st., between Maiden-lane and Wall-st.
Sewer in 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Sewer in 54th st., between 3d and 3d avs.
Sewer in Houston-st., between Wooster and Greene sts.
Regulating 125th-st., between 8th av. and Manhattan st.
Regulating 78th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.
Regulating 54th-st., between 1st-av and East River.
And various applications for relief from erroneous assessments. The parties interested or opposed to the above, are notified to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
HENRY W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE CLEARED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.

The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.
HENRY DOLAN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st. and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Ocean and River Steamers of the Pacific.

The following is the official report concerning the present condition of all the ocean and river steamers now plying in the Pacific, and will interest those who may have occasion to travel in California:

Report of Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District, of Inspections made by him in California from May 20 to June 22, 1858.

PANAMA, May 15, 1858.—I this day inspected the steamer *Taboga*, and furnished her with copies of the act of Congress relating to steamboats; also, with set of Congress relating to steamboats; also, with pilot and fire regulations, but did not grant her a Certificate of Inspection for the reason that she was plying to and from foreign ports.

On the same day I took passage on the steamer *Golden Age*, for California. I inspected her, and found her to be a very strong ship and sound in all respects, well provided with boats, life-preservers and fire apparatus. She is commanded and officered by men of superior qualifications and ability. Captain WATKINS' attention to the duties of the ship, and to the wants of his passengers is faithful and untiring. The engineer's department, in charge of Mr. BIRMINGHAM, is ably conducted throughout. The medical department is in charge of Doctor MCNORTON, who stands high in his profession. He is kind to all, and no charge is made for attention to the sick while on the voyage, it being at the Company's expense. The police of the ships of this line is not surpassed by any steamers afloat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2, 1858.—At this date I commenced the inspection of the steamers *Republic, Oregon, Northerner* and *Sonora*. The *Republic* is in good condition, having been thoroughly overhauled, and is, in all respects, according to the requirements of the law. She has double oscillating engines, new life-boats and life-preservers, good fire apparatus, with new hose. She was furnished with pilot regulations and copies of fire law.

Steamship Oregon. This steamer I found in bad condition, and frame slightly rotten; I ordered her to be repaired, which was done in a workmanlike manner, by running diagonal pointers from the main deck to the sister keelsons; the timbers are 12x15 inches, twelve in number, and well fastened with screw bolts, through and through; she was docked at Mare Island. Her boilers, engines and fire apparatus are nearly new, and in fine order. She is now a staunch ship, and in all respects seaworthy and according to law. I furnished her with pilot regulations and copy of the law.

June 3.—Steamship *Northerner*. I inspected this vessel, and found her frame in good and sound condition. I advised replanking and new keelsons, and any other necessary repair, to be done under the supervision of the Local Inspectors. Her boilers are new, and the machinery in good order, and fit for service; the fire-engines and pumps are good.

Propeller Fremont.—This steamer has been overhauled within the last six months; she is now sound and strong. Her boilers and engines are in good condition; she is well found in life-boats, preservers and fire-pumps, and her fixtures are according to law, but she requires docking before going to sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Steamer *New-World*. This river steamer was inspected by me, and was found strong and in good and sea-worthy condition. Her cylinder, side pipes, beam and shafts are new; the boilers were rebuilt within the last year, and her general outfit is of the best description, and in all respects in conformity with law. She runs between San Francisco and Sacramento, making three trips per week.

BENICIA, June 4.—Steamship *Golden Gate*. This steamer is on the naval dock; her bottom looks well, and she shows no sign of strain or weakness; her copper is in good condition—400 sheets were taken off and replaced with new, as she would not take them. Her shaft is now on the way to this port. Her outfit is complete for 1,200 passengers. Her fire apparatus is unsurpassed by any ship on the Pacific or elsewhere. June 8 I left San Francisco and proceeded to Sacramento, where I inspected the following boats:

Queen City, a very superior boat, built at San Francisco, on the Mississippi plan; she is superior to many of them in model and in workmanship, and has a speed of 18 knots an hour. Her cabin accommodations are very elegant, she is strong and well fastened, and furnished with all the requirements of the law. The steamboats *Young America, C. M. Weber, Gazelle, Pet. Whitcomb, Petaluma, San Soule, James Blair, Gem, Maria, Santa Clara, Goodman Castle, Swan, Cleopatra* and *American Eagle*, I found, generally, in good order. These boats navigate the river, and are mostly stern wheel; they were well built, of Oregon pine and oak, with bulkheads dividing them into three water-tight compartments, thus rendering them nose able to contend with snags and rocks, which abound in their navigation.

During my stay in California I inspected forty-two boats, and their condition and appointments were mostly very good—and, I might say, superior to boats of the same class east of the Rocky Mountains—no expense being spared in building them, and the material being the very best, mostly of Oregon pine and oak.

June 10.—Steamer *Eclipse*. This is a large, fine boat, built on the Western plan, with high-pressure engines of large power, and condition in all respects superior, as are all the boats of the California Steam Navigation Company—they being laid up and overhauled twice a year, under the supervision of the local Inspectors; they are well found with all the necessary outfit, and officers apparently all good men.

June 11.—Pacific. This steamship now plying between San Francisco, Puget's Sound and Fraser's River; I carefully examined her hull and found it sound and tight; the boilers and engines in good order, and in all respects, with the exception of boats and life-preservers, which will be furnished before leaving port. She had a supply of worthless india rubber preservers which were condemned.

June 12.—Panama. This steamship plying between San Francisco, Puget's Sound and Fraser River was found to be sound and sea-worthy, and in all respects according to law; she has been repaired in hull, boilers and machinery, and furnished with new life-boats and cork life-preservers, with fire apparatus unsurpassed by any boat heretofore inspected, being a steam fire engine.

June 13.—Orizaba. This steamship, in hull, boilers and engines, is in good order. She was docked and repaired three months since, and coppered. She is deficient in the number of life-boats, and the preservers are defective, requiring new ones.

Sierra Nevada. The hull of the *Sierra Nevada* is sound, with the exception of the second deck over the boilers, which requires new beams and knees, also, new life-boats and preservers. The fire-pump is very superior, and in all other respects she is in good order.

Uncle Sam. This steamer has been lying up for three years, and is in a bad condition. Her seams are open, and her life-boats and preservers are worthless, not being properly attended to; before going to sea she will require to be refastened. The fire-pumps are good, but all other outfits require to be renewed.

June 14.—Cortes. This vessel has been docked, caulked and coppered within three months. I have bored into and closely examined her condition; found a little decayed timber, but not sufficient to weaken her. The life-boats and preservers are good; the fire-pumps were condemned and new ones required.

June 15.—Columbia. This steamer was built in New-York in 1851, and has made since 146 trips to Oregon and back, without an accident, injury or detention occurring during the whole time. She was rebuilt and furnished with new boilers one year ago at Benicia; is sound and stanch; outfit complete in all respects, and fulfilling the requirements of the law.

Senator. This vessel's hull is strong, sound, and in good order; she has been thoroughly overhauled in the last five months, and furnished with new boilers. I will remark that all inspection made thus far, results in finding them sound—of boats running in the San Francisco and Oregon trade—and I was led to believe it is owing to the even temperature of the climate in these latitudes.

June 16.—Steamer Antelope is undergoing repairs, to have new boilers. Her frame is sound and strong, and when completed will be a substantial and safe boat.

Steamship *Sonora* was docked, refastened and reknaced in October, 1857; she was caulked, coppered, and otherwise thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She stands now A No. 1 ship, and, like all ships of the same line, is kept in excellent order, and gives universal satisfaction to the traveling community, although we occasionally find complaining parties on the Atlantic coast; but I can truly say, so far as I have been able to judge from observation, steamers on the Pacific are superior in every respect to those running on the Atlantic coast.

June 20.—I was unable to see and inspect the steamer *John L. Stephens*, but from the report of the local Board of this place, she is in good order, with the exception of some copper which has rolled on her bottom. On her return she will go into dock for repairs.

Steamer Wilson G. Hunt is repairing hull and boilers, and when completed she will be in good condition.

Steamer *Helen Hensley* is a high-pressure boat, sound and strong, and all her outfits according to law.

The steamship *Columbus* is running between Panama and Costa Rica—a new route, and is said to meet with good success.

Boats in Lower California.—There are three boats running in the trade on the Colorado River, from its mouth to Fort Yuma, a distance of 500 miles. This trade was commenced by the enterprising Captains JOHNSON and WILCOX, about two years ago, and is being carried on with great success. The same men are opening a copper mine near Fort Yuma, the mines yielding richly. The ore is carried down the river to its mouth, and then reshipped to San Francisco. Silver is also worked, and makes a considerable trade; and if business proves successful an additional number of boats will be required to carry on the business. In a word, the whole trade of the Pacific is increasing, and Oregon not the least rapidly, there being a number of boats upon her waters. Originally it was my intention to have visited this territory, but not being able to obtain any definite information on my arrival out, I deemed it unnecessary to go farther than California. On the eve of my return I met Major HASKELL, and receiving from him much valuable information in relation to the steamers of that section of my district, I shall have implicit confidence in the report. I am pleased to say that I found all matters in connection with the duties of the local Inspectors at San Francisco, (Messrs. HOYT and COFFEE,) in an excellent condition, and in all respects satisfactory.

Signed, O. A. PITFIELD,
Supervising Inspector Fourth District.

Steamers Inspected in California, from May 20 to June 22, 1858:

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
Golden Gate	1851	New-York.	2,067
Golden Age	1852	New York.	2 282
Union	1848	New York.	2 000
Republic	1849	Baltimore.	882
Columbia	1850	New-York.	777
Northerner	1847	New-York.	1,013
Panama	1848	New-York.	1,087
Sierra	1853	New-York.	1,418
Brother Jonathan	1851	New-York.	1,360
Pacific	1850	New-York.	1,504
Vera Cruz	1856	New York.	304
Uncle Sam	1853	New York.	1,475
Oregon	1852	New-York.	1,116
Sierra Nevada	1852	New-York.	1,347
Senator	1854	New-York.	1,487
Antelope	1853	New-York.	456
Wilson G. Hunt	1849	New-York.	700
Eclipse	1854	San Francisco.	1,197
New World	1851	New-York.	622

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
Antelope	1847	New-York.	350
Cornelia	1855	New-York.	316
Sophia	1861	San Francisco.	158
Helen Hensley	1853	San Francisco.	254
Young America	1856	San Francisco.	179
C. M. Weber	1851	San Francisco.	144
Gazelle	1852	San Francisco.	81
Sam Soule	1855	Sacramento.	98
James Blair	1857	Sacramento.	108
Gem	1854	San Francisco.	66
Paul Pry	1856	San Francisco.	290
San Antonio	1858	Oakland.	578
Contra Costa	1857	San Francisco.	333
Clinton	1853	San Francisco.	71
Petaluma	1857	San Francisco.	275
Lot Whitcomb	1850	Milwaukee, Wis.	159
Queen City	1854	San Francisco.	379
Maria	1857	San Francisco.	70
J. Braydon	1852	San Francisco.	204
Wilson G. Hunt	1849	New-York.	311
American Eagle	1853	San Francisco.	155
Cleopatra	1853	San Francisco.	81
Swan	1856	Sacramento.	91
Goodman Castle	1857	San Francisco.	71
Santa Clara			
Whole number, 44.	Total tonnage		26,530

Marine Losses for January.

The following list of marine disasters embraces the total losses, as well as partial damage to vessels and cargoes which have been reported during the month of January. A comparatively small proportion are those of foreign vessels. The amount of loss, though not pretending to be accurate in every case, is presumed, from the best data that could be obtained, to approximate pretty nearly the true figures:

Brig Appa Baulch, put into Fernandina leaky, and lost part of deck load of lumber	$500
Alma Manlie, from St. John, N. B., to New-York, abandoned Dec. 3	2,500
Schr. Alwine, (Ham.,) Lost on reefs of Folle —Insured at Lloyds	12,000
Brig Andrew Peters, ashore on Mackie's Bank, taken into Nassau	5,000
Brig Abbott Lawrence, Jacmel for Boston, at Nassau leaky	500
Schr. Abby Whitman, Boston for Savannah, ashore at Body island; total loss	8,000
Bark Auciana, at San Francisco; lost mainmast	2,000
Schr. Alabama, ashore below Wilmington, full of water; got off	500
Schr. R. H. Dixey, Liverpool to Philadelphia, lost sails, and otherwise damaged	500
Brig Amanda Jane, Bordeaux for New-York, put into Nassau leaky	1,000
Brig Mary Alices, Marseilles for New-York, at Bermuda, leaky and loss of sails	2,500
Brig Belle, Palermo for New-York, at Malaga, loss of spars and in distress	2,000
Brig Billow, Calais for Philadelphia, lost part of deck load	150
Ship Palmer, Loading for Bombay, collision and put back	
Bark Brunette, New-York for Matanzas, ashore at Long Branch	10,000
Bark Bertha, ashore at Palermo, will have to discharge	5,000
Ship L. Z., repairing at Liverpool	10,000
Ship Mazatlan, repairing at Liverpool	6,000
Ship Corinne McKay, repairing at Liverpool	6,000
Ship Calliope, repairing at Liverpool	6,000
Schr. C. W. Conner, Baltimore for St. Louis; put in to St. Thomas in distress, with loss of both masts	1,500
Schr. Chief, sunk at Norwich, with coal	4,000
Schr. Carolina, ashore on Prudence Island	3,800
Schr. Circassian, at Cork, leaking badly	5,000
Schr. Falcon, in collision sunk	5,000
Ship Crystal Palace, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Bark Celeste, in collision with str. Great Britain, badly damaged, put into Gibraltar	4,800
Ship Columbia, ashore at Knott's Hole	
Ship Colombo, Charleston for New-York, and leaky	5,000
Brig Castillan, grounded on Nantucket Bar, and returned	150
Brig Crimea, Rio for Boston, at St. Thomas, with loss of sails	1,200
Schr. Corcelia, Lisbon for New-York, at Bermuda, with loss of sails	1,000
Schr. California Packet, at Pernambuco, condem'd	25,000
Ship Charles Buck, Clyde for Bombay, put in leaky and loss of part of cargo	15,000
Brig Herald, ashore at Cohasset	10,000
Schr. Corinne, Jacksonville for Barbadoes, put in leaky	500
Ship Charlotte Reed, Plymouth, Eng., for Charleston spoken leaking badly, putting back	8,000
Bark Collens, run into on the Bahama Bank	500
Ship Champion, ashore on East Bank; got off; by Steam Propeller Curlew, damaged machinery; towed to Providence	1,000
Schr. David Lennard, Virginia for Boston; total loss on Barnegat	2,500
Ship Helen Lewis, Newcastle for New-York, returned leaky and loss of part of cargo	5,000
Brig Emily, condemned at Newcastle, Eng	8,000
Bark Emma Cushing, at Holmes' Hole; had been in collision	500
Schr. Elizabeth, sunk, with cargo of rough rice	5,000
Ship Excuncer, Boston for Melbourne; ran into and lost spars	4,000
Schr. Perkins towed into Newport by Ed. Forest ($1,200 sal.)	1,500
Ship Edward Frost, California for Boston, at Princeton, leaky	5,000
Brig Enoch Benner, Minatitlan for New-York, ashore, towed to Nassau	2,800
Brig Enterprise, in distress, and lost part of cargo—cement	500
Ship Edward D. Peters, New-York for New-Orleans, ashore on Tortugas; off	
Ship Eliza Mallory, at Galway in distress; iron	10,000
Schooner Empire, Norfolk, lost sails and spars, and iron cargo	1,000
Schooner Express, Boston, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Schooner Princess, ashore at Kennebeck River	
Schooner Eudora Imogene, total loss	2 000
Bark Emily Taylor, Leghorn for New-York, at Bermuda	10,000
Brig Thomas and Edward, total loss on Cuttyhunk	5,000
Ship Flying Fish, China for New-York, ashore on south bank of River Minn	150,000
Ship Flying Dragon, Jarvis Island, at Hampton Roads ashore	5,000
Ship Fair Wind, at Boston, loss of sails and spars	
Brig Forest City, Portland for Cienfuegos, lost deck load	400
Schooner Gulfstream, Newport (W.) for Porto Rico, ab ndoned	6,000
Schooner Glenview, Norfolk for Barbadoes, at Bermuda, leaky	500
Ship Gosport New-York for San Francisco, at Rio, lost foremast	5,000
Schooner Gazelle, ashore in Narragansett Bay, got off leaky	300
Ship Meroo, (Br.) California for London, abandoned on fire	53,000
Brig George Washington, ashore and towed to boston	1,500
Ship Heilos, London for Calcutta, with railroad iron, very leaky	8,000
Schr. H. D. Grinley, Gonaives for Boston, partial loss of cargo	2,000
Schr. Haze, New-York for Malaga, at Newport in distress	1 500
Brig Hurricane Bird, abandoned	10,000
Schr. Humming Bird, at Gibralter for New-York, mast sprung and lost sails	3,500
Ship Henry Kneeland, at Rio, dismasted and lost anchors	6,000
Brig Indian Queen, Rio Hache for New-York, at Nassau, leaky	1,000
Ship Inkerman, at Queenstown, lost bulwarks, &c	1,500
Bark Island City, damaged at Galveston and lost railroad iron	3,000
Brig Ida and Emma, Rio for New-York, at St. Thomas, leaky	1,500
Ship Justina, Baltimore for Trieste, at Palermo, lost sails	2,000
Brig John A. Taylor, total loss on Charleston Bar, cargo of lumber	5,000
Ship John H. Jarvis, Castine for South, ashore on Beach Island, lost, afterward got off	10,000
Ship James Foster, returned to Queenstown in distress	15,000
Schr. John Howard, lost on St. John's Bar, Florida	3,000
Schr. Julia Smith, at New-Orleans, lost sails, bulwarks, &c	800
Brig Jos. Hume, Malaga for Philadelphia, put inte Yarmouth, lost sails	1,200
Bark John Avilles, Portland from Cardenas, ashore in Vineyard Island	1,500
Schr Kosciusko, Boston for Thomaston, ashore, (36 hhds. molasses stove)	2,000
Brig Kate Anderson, Charleston for New-Orleans, ashore and carried to Nassau	2,800
Brig Mecaste, Wilmington for Boston, lost part deck load, &c	500
Ship Ladoga, put into Macao leaky, cargo rice	10,000
Schr. L. C. Watts, ashore on Gay Head	
Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, lost mainmast and sails	800
Brig Loango, at Lewes, loss of spars and sails	1,200
Ship Louisa, Marseilles for New-York, lost on Isle of Pines	60,000
Ship Middleton, put into Belfast leaky	5,000
Brig Minnie Thompson, at St. Thomas, condemned	5,000
Schr. M. A. McNeil, ashore on Cape Henry, cargo, cotton	8,000
Bark M. Metcalf, Bangor at Havana, water in hold	1,500
Bark Mariane, (Br.,) abandoned from Quebec for England	12,000
Brig Mechanic, Machias for Boston, capsized and lost	4,000
Schr. Montezuma, P. E. Island for Baltimore, leaky and lost part cargo	500
Schr. Minna, Bremen for Philadelphia, put into Dartmouth	1,000
Ship Mattapan, at Calcutta from London, leaky	8,000
Ship Mazatlan, Mendor for Boston, put in leaky	6,000
Brig Mamus, Havana for Portland, at Bermuda leaky	500
Ship Manchester, Glasgow for New-York, at Fayal condemned	20,000
Bark Franklin, (Br.,) abandoned	8,000
Bark Kate (Sw.) Macos for New-York, wrecked	60,000
Ship Medford, condemned at	20,000
Brig Montezuma, at Wilmington, fm. Aves Is., sold	3,000
Ship Mary Bradford, London for New-York, at Newport, loss of rudder	1,500
Schr. Maria, Calais for New-York, at Boston, leaky	100
Brig Matilda, Boston for Jacksonville, ashore in E. Bay	3,500
Ship Nestorian, (Br.,) Liverpool for Savannah, sunk near Wicklow	50,000
Ship North Atlantic, sprung spars, towed to Boston	10,000
Ship Noonday, for Calcutta, put into Table Bay, leaky	5 000
Bark Neapolitan, Smyrna, at Boston, struck with lightning, split sails, &c	2,000
Bark Octavia, ashore near Cape Henry, New-York for Richmond	2,500
Bark Our Union, Marseilles for Boston, H. Hole, split sails, &c	2,000
Bark Oasis, Leghorn for New-York, put into St. Thomas, leaky, and discharged	5,000
Ship Orozimbo, New-Orleans, put back to Cork, to repair—collision	7,500
Ship Ciscndar, lost anchors and chains	1,500
Schr. Oregon, from Me. for Boston, ashore at Cohasset	3,000
Bark Oakland, Charleston for Liverpool, struck by lightning—abandoned on fire	160,000
Schr. Oxnard, sunk off Cape of Good Hope	25,000
Ship Pulaski, for New-York, put into Corunna to repair	3,000
Brig Pico, Gonaives for Boston, split sails and other damage	1,200
Ship Reuben Rea, (Brem.,) ashore on San Domingo, arrived at New-Orleans, leaking badly	7,500
Schr. R. L. Kenney, Baltimore for Chatham, ashore, total loss	6 000
Ship Rajah, (whaler,) lost in Ochotsk Sea	15,000
Schr. Rosa, at New-Smyrna, R. I., leaky	500
Schr. John Howard, at New Smyrna, total loss	15,000
Brig Oido, at New-Smyrna, ashore	6,000
Ship Robert Henderson, China for New-York, ashore below the Minnin Pass	100,000
Bark Elizabeth Moore, (Br.,) abandoned, Quebec to England	30,000
Ship Roebuck, New-Orleans for Boston, ashore in Boston Bay	170,000
Schr. Senator, at Savannah, with loss of spars	2,000
Schr. Samaria, in collision and considerably damaged	2,000
Brig Sarah, Cardenas for Boston, in collision and sunk	40,000
Ship St. Peter, New-York for New-Orleans, in collision with same	3,000
Brig Spitfire, Port-au-Prince for Boston, put back with loss of spars	2,000
Schr. Samuel Castner, Philadelphia for Boston, ashore at Newport	1,500
Bark Swallow, at Buenos Ayres, suffered from cyclone	6,000
Brig Susan Drew, Florida for West Indies, ashore and put back leaky	2,000
Brig Seguine, Baltimore, for Havana, ashore at Key West	5,000
Bark Sphax, Cardiff for Boston, at Bermuda, leaky	10,000
Schr. Susan Hall, Gonaives for Boston, lost deck load of mahogany	1,500
Bark St. James, Philadelphia for Rio, damaged in hurricane	2,000
Ship South Carolina, from Cherbourg, lost on Mobile Bar	20,000
Schr. Wm. Martin, Jacmel for Boston, ashore, (45 per cent. salvage,) and got off	4,000
Ship S. Curing, Liverpool for Boston, lost two suits of sails, &c	1,500
Schr. Stranger, cut through with ice at Georgetown	2,500
Brig Thomas and Edward, with lumber, lost on Cuttyhunk	5,000
Ship Triumph, (British,) abandoned	8,000
Brig Vernon, St. Domingo for New-York, decks swept	1,500
Schr. W. H. Hazzard, Jamaica for Philadelphia, put in with loss of sails	1,500
Ship Weymouth, at Falmouth from Akyab, lost part of cargo, discharged	7,500
Brig Walcott, San Francisco for Oregon, returned with loss of sails	1,200
Ship Waban, at Cowes, with damage to hull, to repair	2,500
Schr. Woodbridge, at St. Thomas, condemned	6 000
Str. Weser, Bremen for New-York, put back leaky	15,000
Schr. Woodbine, Attakapas for Baltimore, at Savannah in distress	1,500
Schr. Wm. Woodbury, Boston for Rockland, ashore on Kye Bay	2,000
Brig Wm. Wilson, in collision lost mainmast and spars	1,000
Ship Orient, in collision with same, returned leaky	1,000
Schr. Z. Secor, South Carolina for Portsmouth, ashore on Cuttyhunk	2,000
Total	1,613,500

Cruise of the United States Revenue Cutter Washington.

The cutter *Washington*, which has been absent on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, has returned for supplies, and makes the following report:

"The United States revenue cutter *Washington*, E. O. MURDEN, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived here this morning, from a relief cruise, and reports: 29th ult., Block Island, bearing west 18 miles, spoke brig *Ben Dunning*, of and for Portland, from Matanzas; same day, at 4 P. M., 16 miles S. S. E. of No Man's Land, spoke bark *California*, of and for Boston, from Buenos Ayres. 30th, at 5 P. M., Barnegat bearing west 20 miles, spoke brig *J. West*, of Franklin, from Philadelphia, for New-York. Neither of the above vessels required any assistance. The *Washington*, on a line from No Man's Land to Barnegat, averaging 30 miles off shore, had fine weather, and saw but few vessels. She has put in for water and other necessities, and will sail again immediately.

Three professional resurrectionists have just been arrested in Cincinnati, caught in the act of conveying to the Medical College the body of a Cyprian who was lately burned to death.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." SAYS a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

[Advertisement.]

NOTHING LIKE IT.—We are assured that GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water closet is finding an extensive sale in every part of the United States. This is as it should be. A more excellent article was never offered to the sick or the healthy. The latter should use it extensively, as it is not only a cure, but a *preventive*, of piles. It should be in every family. Beware of gross and injurious imitations. Look for GAYETTY'S name in each sheet (water-marked) and his autograph upon each package. Be cautious of whom you buy, or what you listen to. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The rapid variations of our climate give alarming prevalence to cutaneous and scorbutic eruptions. The Ointment permeates through the pores of the skin, and neutralizes the incipient corruption. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSING ALL YET.—The Nubian Troubadours at Barnum's Museum are the most alluring of all Ethiopian Minstrel Troupes, and those songs, dances, farcettas, &c., are beyond all conception wonderfully humorous. Superb attractions this afternoon and evening.

We call attention to MR. VANDENHOFF'S first "Evening with SHERIDAN" to-night, at Lyrique Hall, Broadway. A sketch of SHERIDAN'S Love, Elopement, Marriage and Deeds, with a dramatic rendering of "The Rivals."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	101¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R	opg 82¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	100	do	p&c 82¾
8,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101¾	1200	do	opg 82¾
9,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	300	do	p&c 82¾
5,000	do	b30 90	50	do	b60 82¾
15,000	Virginia 6s	96	100	do	b60 82¾
23,000	N. C. State 6s	b30 81¾	150	do	b30 81¾
13,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	300	do	s60 82
10,000	do	b30 84¾	100	do	opg 82¾
10,000	do	84¾	100	do	s30 82¾
3,000	do	b60 84¾	200	Erie R. R.	13¼
15,000	Lou. St. 6s	94	100	do	s30 13
900	Cal. S. 7s, N. Es.	85	100	do	13¾
1,000	do	84¼	100	Hudson R. R.	b60 31
1,000	do	84	550	do	30¾
1,000	do	83¾	100	do	b30 30¾
3,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	92	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12
1,000	E. RR. 7s, 1875	114	115	Harlem Railroad	13¼
4,000	E. RR. C. Bs. '62	40	200	do	b60 13¼
2,000	H. R. RR. 2d m	94¾	260	do	s60 13
1,000	H. R. RR. 3d m	73¾	100	do	s30 13
4,000	M. S. 2d m. bs	63¾	200	do	13¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	87¾	190	Har. R.R. Pref.	s15 36¾
6,000	LaC. & M.L.G.bs	22¾	200	do	37
5,000	do	22½	200	do	b60 37
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	101	100	do	s10 36¾
50	Ocean Bank	99½	200	do	s10 36¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	150	do	36¾
35	People's Bank	102	1900	Reading R.R.	s3 48¾
200	Cum. Pref.	s60 20¾	100	do	s30 48¾
30	Continental Bank	101	100	do	b60 49
150	Canton Co.	18¾	100	Mich. Cent. R.	s30 49¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.	82½	30	do	49¾
150	do	82¾	150	do	s30 49¾
100	Del. & H. C'l Co.	s10 99	50	do	50
50	do	99	275	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18¾
240	Pac. M. S. Co.	82	300	do	s30 18¾
200	do	b60 82	100	do	b60 18¾
50	do	b5 82	300	Mich. S. & N.I. G. S.	45
80	do	81¾	200	do	s30 45
230	do	81¾	150	do	b60 45¼
50	do	s30 81	50	do	s30 45¼
50	do	b30 81¾	100	Panama R. R.	b60 115
100	do	b60 81¾	60	do	114¾
50	do	s7 81¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	63¼
150	do	s30 83¾	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	b60 63¾
100	do	b60 81¾	100	do	s10 64¾
70	do	81	1000	do	opg 65
100	do	b60 81	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 30¼
100	do	b30 81	300	do	30¼
200	do	s30 80	300	do	30¾
100	New Jersey Zinc	7	130	do	30¾
50	Cary Imp. Co.	6¾	250	Chic & R. Isl. R.	59¾
100	Brunsk. City Lt. Co.	4	1000	do	59
5	Stonington R.R.	64	300	do	s30 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '65	101¾	100	Brus. City Land Co.	4
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	100	Erie Railroad	13¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	do	b30 13¾
3,000	Cal. S. 7s, n. bds.	84	350	Harlem Railroad	13
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	Panama R. R.	b10 114¾
9,000	do	84¾	250	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾
10,000	Ill. Int. Imp., 47	105¾	100	do	b60 49¾
9 000	Harlem R. 1st m.	92	250	Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	b60 45¾
10	Atlantic Bank	s3	50	do	s30 44¾
6	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	89¾	100	do	44¾
50	do	99	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	66¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 82¾	50	do	b30 65¾
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 78	150	do	66¾
140	do	79	100	Gal. & Chic. RR.	opg 68¾
200	do	b30 79	300	do	opg 68¾
50	do	78¾	200	do	s10 68¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 82	600	do	opg 68¾
200	do	b60 82¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	58¾
100	do	opg 82¾	500	do	58¾
			100	do	b60 58¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	20 East River Bank 90
2,000	Col., P. & I. R 7s	65	10 Bk. of Commonw'th 89¾
8,000	W. R. 8 p. c. I. 6s	40	15 Park Bank 116¾
2,220	Wis Cen. R. bs.	4	10 Pac. M. S. Co. 80
	76 Rs. of Fy. & Ia. R.	6	100 La Cr. & Mil. R. R. 1
	650 Sun M. I. Co. S.	83 7¾	10 N. Y. Bal. D. Co. 105
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	5 Eureka Mg. Co. p. s 40

Tuesday, Feb. 1—P. M.

The sudden decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday, induced in good part by the change in the rates for Money on temporary loan, brought forward a considerable number of fresh orders to buy at the early session of the Brokers to-day, and the official list of sales shows a large and well distributed business. The market was, if anything, a little firmer than on Monday afternoon, and the Western Shares stood for the time ¼@½ ₱ cent. better. But the orders of